

Precision

SEPTEMBER 1968

Vol. 13 No. 5

Fifty Cents

SHOOTING



*a magazine
for shooters
by shooters*

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BENCH REST

Shooting Primer

Should one be inquisitive about the sport of Bench Rest Shooting, but doesn't know how to start, he should read these instructions: 1. Obtain an Official Rule Book from NBRSA Headquarters, Mrs. Bernice E. McMullen, 607 West Line St., Minerva, Ohio 44657. 2. At the same time, send her \$8.00 for one year's membership. Anyone will save money by doing this, if he attends more than three registered matches a year. 3. From this Rule Book, a shooter will be able to choose the class of Bench Rest Shooting he prefers. 4. Pages two, three and eighteen describe the rifles and their limitations.

The act of Bench Rest Shooting consists of sitting at a bench with a rifle resting on sand bags. The object of this position is to eliminate, as much as possible, the errors encountered in the process of holding and firing a rifle. Bench Rest Shooting is a sport, competitive or individual. The personal satisfaction gained in the ability to place one bullet on top of another, thus making a one hole group at 100 Yards and often at 200 Yards, has captivated an enthusiastic interest of many shooters for this kind of sport. It is particularly suited to both men and women who are not interested in indulging in the more vigorous or active sports. Therefore many Bench Rest Shooters are of the older set.

This does not mean, however, that it does not present a challenge to the younger shooter; it will engage and tax his capabilities as well.

The current popularity of this kind of shooting was generated by the organization of The National Bench Rest Shooters Association in the years 1949 and 1950. At that time a competitive program was introduced and has since been expanded.

Once an individual has selected the most appealing Bench Rest Class, it is very important that he attends some of the Matches. Here he will learn much by asking questions, observing the equipment and methods used for loading and shooting. Any Bench Rest Shooter is more than anxious to help a newcomer.

The equipment needed to participate is available, for the most part, from PRECISION SHOOTING advertisers. It includes rifles, telescopes, rests, sand bags, loading tools, bullets, cleaning materials, powder, primers, etc.

Lastly, if possible, get the advice of a person in the game before making purchases.

Should an individual or a club wish further information, write to Dr. A. H. Garcelon, President of the NBRSA, 133 State St., Augusta, Maine 04430; or M. H. Walker, R.D. #1, Mohawk, N. Y. 13407; or the Editor of PRECISION SHOOTING.

PRECISION SHOOTING

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

PRECISION SHOOTING is printed by letterpress. Display cuts are to be furnished by the advertiser. Advertising engravings will be made at standard rates if good black and white glossy prints are provided. Displays will be made to Advertiser's specifications. All normal composition will be set according to our own standards. Rate cards will be mailed to Advertisers on request.

NBRSA OFFICE MEMO

Available from the Secretary's office are the following: 100 and 200 yard targets in cartons of 500 only, \$11.25. (10% discount for affiliated clubs, plus postage on 20 lbs. to proper zone) and on hunter targets, \$16.25 per carton of 500 (plus postage on 28 lbs. to proper zone). Coat brassards, \$1.25 each; and rule books, \$5.00 each.

NBRSA membership for one year is \$8.00. This includes a subscription to PRECISION SHOOTING for the membership term. NBRSA associate membership, no magazine, \$3.50 a year. NBRSA Life Membership, \$100.00. Club affiliation fee, \$10 annually. Contact Bernice McMullen, Sec.-Treas., NBRSA, 607 West Line Street, Minerva, Ohio 44657.

IMPORTANT

Please let us know, well in advance, what your new address will be. Send your old address too — even better, enclose the address label from a recent issue. The Post Office will not forward your copies unless you pay extra postage, but we will see that your "Precision Shooting" reaches you, without interruption, if you notify us six weeks in advance of your move. Write to Precision Shooting, c/o The Journal & Courier Co., Little Falls, New York 13365.

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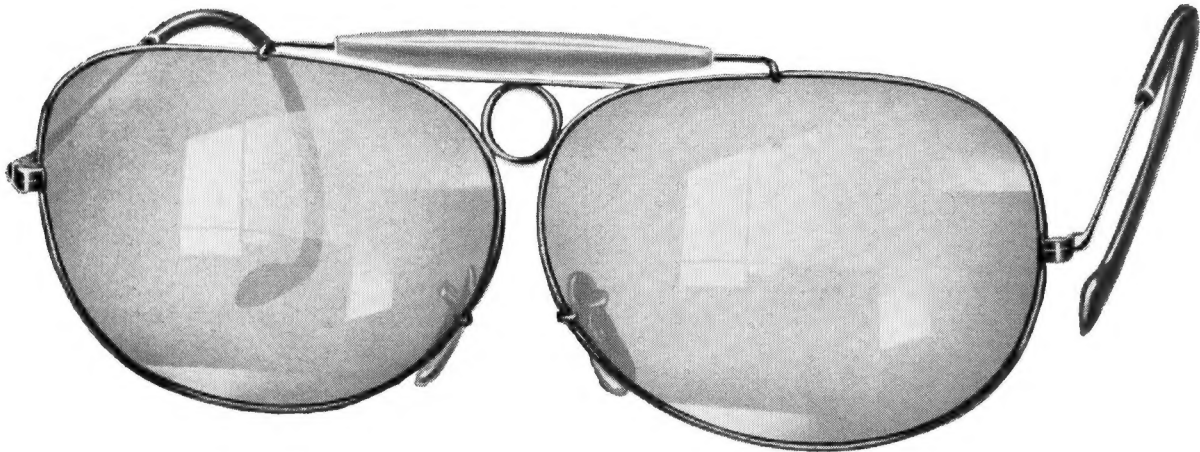
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NBRSA

1968 Match Schedule

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133 State Street
Augusta, Maine 04330
Mayfair 2-1711

EASTERN REGION

M. H. (Mike) Walker (Director)
R. D. #1, Warren Road
Mohawk, New York 13407
Area Code 315, 866-5798

Wm. Kappel (Deputy)
212 Wayne Ave.
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033
Area Code 609, 429-4920

George E. Kelbly (Deputy)
4 N. Hickin Ave.
Rittman, Ohio 44270
Area Code 216, 925-1501

GULF COAST REGION

J. L. Bonner
P.O. Box 606
Cross Plains, Texas 76443
Area Code 817, 725-4146

MID-CONTINENT REGION

David B. Whittington
462 West Grand Avenue
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901
Phones:

Area Code 501, 623-1812
or
Area Code 501, 623-5908

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGION

Arthur J. Freund
1038 Hornsby Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63147
Area Code 314, 388-2718

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Walt C. Siewert
Box 749
Custer, South Dakota 57730

NORTHWEST REGION

Raymond G. Speer
925-7th Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
Area Code 208, 743-6135

SOUTHWEST REGION

Allen K. Hobbs (Director)
7163 B Street
El Cerrito, Calif. 94532
Area Code 415, 525-5568
Don McLennon (Vice-Director)
1023 Tilson Dr.
Concord, Calif. 94520

Secretary-Treasurer

Bernice E. McMullen
607 West Line Street
Minerva, Ohio 44657
Area Code 216, 868-6132

EASTERN REGION

AUGUSTA, OHIO — Apr. 20, 21 Open and H.V.; May 11, 12 Open and H.V.; July 20 (night) Open and H.V.; Aug. 27-30 Open National Championship; Sept. 21 (night) Open and H.V. Reeds Run Rifle Range, Marie Brown, Box 66, Augusta, Ohio 44607.

EASTON, OHIO — Oct. 5, 6 300 Meter Open and H.V. Chippewa Rifle Club, Nelson Berger, Marshallville, Ohio 44645.

FASSETT, PENNA. — June 22, 23 All Varmint; July 13, 14 All Varmint; Aug. 16, 17, 18 All Varmint—Eastern Region Championship. South Creek Rod & Gun Club, Gerald Arnold, 107 South Kenyon St., Elmira, N. Y. 14904.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN — June 8 Open and H.V.; July 6, 7 Open Eastern Region Championships; Sept. 7, 8 Open and H.V. Flat River Conservation Club, Roger L. Powers, 509 Van Deirse Ave., Greenville Mich. 48838.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. — June 15, 16 Open and H.V.; Sept. 14, 15 All Varmint, N. Y. State Championship. Sec'y Pine Tree Rifle Club, Johnstown, N. Y. 12095.

WAPWALLOPEN, PENNA. — June 1, 2 Open and H.V.; Sept. 28, 29 Open and H.V. Council Cup Rifle Range, Robert W. Hart, 332 Montgomery St., Nescopeck, Pa. 18635.

GULF COAST REGION

GRAND PRAIRIE, TEX. — May 11 Bench Rest, Combined G.C. Region & TBRSA Championship; May 12 Light Varmint Region Championship; July 5 Light Varmint Speer Matches; July 6 Heavy Varmint Speer Matches; July 7 Bench Rest Speer Matches; Oct. 12 Sporter, G.C. Region Championship; Oct. 13 Heavy Varmint, Combined G.C. Region and Grand Prairie Championship. Ed Shilen, 4510 Harrington Road, Irving, Texas 75060.

MIDLAND, TEX. — June 15 L.V., TBRSA Championship; June 16 H.V., TBRSA Championship; August 17 Sporter, TBRSA Championship; Aug. 18 Hunter, TBRSA Championship (TBRSA Rules).

DON'T FORGET

MONTHLY CLUB SHOOTS

LTV ELECTROSYSTEMS GUN CLUB — Contact Jim Ridings, 606 Turtle Creek, Greenville Tex. 75401.

GRAND PRAIRIE GUN CLUB — Contact Ed Shilen, 4510 Harrington Road, Irving, Tex. 75060.

PERMIAN BASIN RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB—Contact Tom Abernathy, P.O. Box 459, Midland, Tex. 79701.

ROCKDALE GUN CLUB—Contact Dalton R. F. Harbers, P.O. Box 267, Lexington, Tex. 78947.

CANYON GUN CLUB — Contact Gene Bowlin, 404 29th St., Snyder, Tex. 79549.

MID-CONTINENT REGION

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS — June 8 Open and H.V.; Oct. 5 Open and H.V. Mid-Continent Region Championship.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA — May 19 All Classes; June 22 (night) All Classes; July 14 All Classes; July 30 - Aug. 2 National Varmint Championship.

WICHITA, KANSAS — Apr. 27 All Classes (3 P.M.); Aug. 17 All Classes, Kansas State Championship; Oct. 26 All Classes (3 P.M.).

For further information contact David B. Whittington, 462 W. Grand Ave., Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901. Phone 501-NA3-1812 or 501-NA3-5908.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI — Apr. 20, 21 Open and L.V. and Sporter; May 18, 19 All Varmint; June 8, 9 Open and All Varmint; Aug. 10, 11 Open and L.V.; Sept. 15 H.V. Bench Rifle Club of St. Louis, Arthur J. Freund, 1038 Hornsby Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63147. Phone 314-EV8-2718.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

IOWA FALLS, IOWA — May 25 H.V. (night); May 26 Sporter (9 A.M.); June 22 Sporter (night); June 23 H.V. (9 A.M.); July 20 H.V. (night); July 21 Sporter (9 A.M.); Aug. 17 Sporter (night); Aug. 18 H.V. (9 A.M.); Sept. 21 H.V. (Night); Sept. 22 Sporter (9 A.M.). Lee R. Boddy, Iowa Falls Gun Club, Iowa Falls, Iowa 50126. Phone 515-648-2865.

NOTE

Clubs are urged to report match results promptly to NBRSA secretary's office as well as to PRECISION SHOOTING.

About the cover

Dr. of Horse Wrangling is not one of the cover personality's accomplishments, although he is a horseman of no mean ability. This he was able to prove on the Elk hunting trip in Montana where the photo was made. Not a single prat-fall from the saddle was recorded. With the extremely trying circumstances on the mountain trails and much use of the term, "Whoa, you SOB," what better proof of horsemanship exists? Everyone has seen that cartoon of the horse and Indian falling off the cliff, said Indian using said term!

Seriously, a more energetic type than Dr. Gus Garcelon would be hard to find. He is a director of NRA and an active participant on many of their committees. He is an active participant in Maine conservation and responsible for initiation of many Fish and Game Commission policies. The State Dental Health Assoc. also takes a portion of his public spirited existence. It is said if you want a job done, find a busy man. How could we find a busier man for NBRSA President.

EASTERN REGION PLANNING MEETING NOTICE

The Eastern Region NBRSA Planning Meeting will be held at the Holiday East Motel at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on Oct. 19 and 20. Reservations can be made at the motel in advance. Plan to send your reservations early. All Eastern Region members are invited. All club representatives are urged to attend. The Director would also like to see as many Hunter Class clubs as possible.

The Holiday East is located just off the Pennsylvania Turnpike at exit 19 on the east side of Harrisburg from north or south. Use Route 230.

As decided at the winter meeting last year weather conditions have caused a change in date to late fall or early winter.

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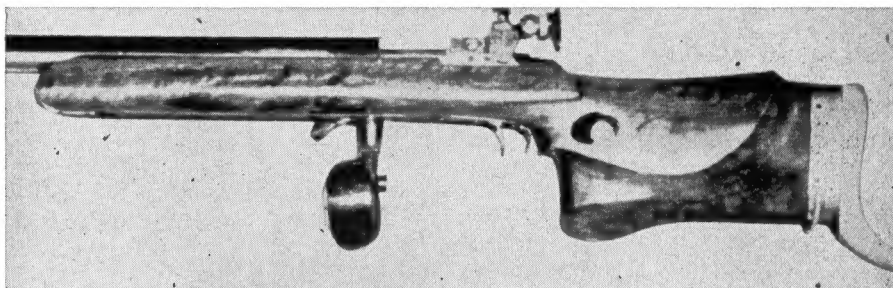
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Williamsport, Pa. 17701

Operating Procedure

1. A shooter need not be a member to shoot the day of a scheduled shoot.
2. Entry fee will be \$4.00 per shooter, due one week prior to shooting date. Mail check or money order to David H. Troxell, Secretary, 610 N. Grier St., Williamsport, Pa. 17701. All entries should include name, address and phone number.
3. All shoots will start at 9 A.M. current time.
4. Post cards will be mailed to each shooter notifying him of his number drawn for shooting position, number of relay in which he will shoot, and the number of the relays for which he will pull targets.
5. Any person participating in scheduled shoot will be required to pull targets. Each will be obligated to pull targets for the relay so designated and must make himself available at the time scheduled on the post card, or cause the same to be done by another should circumstances prevent his personal availability.
6. There are no restrictions as to shooting positions, prone, bench, etc.
7. There are no restrictions as to rifle to be used as to weight, caliber, or sights used, except that rifle must be fired from shoulder, resting on sand bags front and rear and that no Return-to-Battery weapons may be used except for exhibition.
8. Any number of shooters may shoot the same rifle in one day.
9. Scores and group sizes will be listed at location near benches as match progresses.
10. Coaching will be allowed after sighters are fired from behind ready line for safety and constructive purposes only.
11. Shooter will be allowed 10 minutes to get on paper.
12. Three (3) sighters will be allowed before shooting 10 shot string for record.
13. Shooter will fire 10 shots for group with a 10 minute time limit. This 10 shot group will not be plugged or spotted, but all 10 shots will be fired as a string. Target will then be measured and scored by official scorer.

Schedule — balance of shoots 1968:

Date of Shoot	Must Receive \$4.00 Entry Fee by
Oct. 13	Oct. 6
Oct. 27	Oct. 20
Nov. 10*	Nov. 3

* This is a money shoot with an entry fee of \$5.00.

20% of the entry fees will be awarded to the shooter with the best group and 20% to the shooter with the highest score. Eight other money prizes will be awarded on a descending scale according to group size and score.

Refreshments (sandwiches, coffee, etc.) will be sold at the range.

For assistance in acquiring accommodations or directions contact:

Carl U. Lynn
RD 2, Box 20
Williamsport, Penna. 17701
Phone 323-2507

YORK COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP HUNTER RIFLE MATCHES July 18, 1968 — I.W.L.A., York, Pa.

Ken Bailey was top shooter for the day, which made him the York County Champion for 1968, and also took the Master trophy for the day. Ken, despite 90 degrees plus and a stiff breeze, and heavy mirage that caught almost every shooter at least one relay, came out victorious. He used a .308 Rem. 40X — Sierra 168 gr. match bullets with 43 1/2 gr. 4895.

Mr. G. E. Frye from Dauphin, Pa., shooting a 6MM-250, did a fine job also, as other 6MM shooters were having some difficulty with the wind. His score of 232 1X was enough to take the York County championship in the hunter class. Frye shot a 6MM-250 — 98 Mauser — 36 gr. 4831 behind a 75 gr. Sierra bullet.

Paul Stough, our faithful Novice class shooter, finally came up with a win, and it happened to be the Championship in the Novice class. His 212 1X will earn him a spot in Hunter class next month.

Miss Cheryl Loucks, our top Junior shooter for the year, won the Junior Championship trophy with a score of 215 1X. Cheryl has not missed a shoot at the Izaak Walton Range, and attended many at the other ranges, throughout Pennsylvania. Her father Jim is a regular shooter, and to prove his ability as a shooter, he won the Hunter trophy for the July shoot.

R. A. LINN, Secretary
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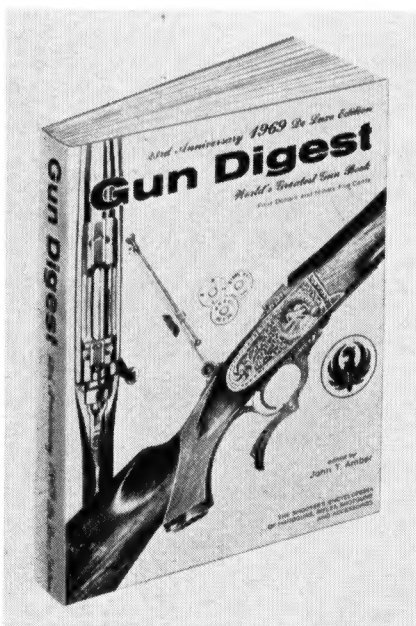
A. H. Garcelon, President NBRSA



One of the annual publications that all shooters and gun enthusiasts should look forward to is John Amber's "Gun Digest", the 1969 edition. It is an excellent publication. It has variety, is well written, well edited and well illustrated.

My copy arrived just in time to take with me for a weekend at camp and added greatly to the three relaxing days. After all my traveling around speaking and organizing sportsmen to fight for their cherished and traditional rights with guns, the new "Gun Digest" really hit the spot.

The inside cover has an editorial and data on the problem of legislation well worth reviewing. On page two there is a picture of our 1967 Heavy Varmint champion, Frank



Jeziro, receiving the Gun Digest award from Editor John Amber.

As one looks down the list of articles, he will find on page 240 an excellent discussion on "Bedding Tips for Greater Accuracy", by N.B.R.S.A. Director Mike Walker.

Another section that makes a benchrest feel close to this publication is the number of gunsmiths, barrel makers, etc., who are members of our Association. This is a

comprehensive directory in a special section of the directory.

Being the proud owner of a few John Warren guns that I use in bench rest competition, it is more than pleasing to see some of his work displayed. In fact, John's artistic work is shown on the front and back covers. The covers are the Creedmore style 45 caliber rifles with inlays and carvings by this artist. John was one of the early competitors in our organization, and developed the "strong back" as a means of strengthening actions. I have seen this particular rifle. It certainly is a masterpiece of the rifle maker's art.

All sorts of information is contained between the covers in a variety that is interesting. There is material for collectors, history buffs, hunters, skeet shooters, trap shooters, gunsmiths, stockers, handloaders, new gun owners, cartridge collectors, and even gun-dog owners.

I would recommend "Gun Digest" for any library. It is good reading for a night stand. One can read a long or short item and go to sleep musing about that dream rifle or shot gun.

* * *

300 YD. BENCH RIFLE

Mr. T. E. Morgan
Box 2233
Bethlehem, Pa. 18010

Dear Tom:

I have your card asking for information on the most accurate 300-yard rifle. And, brother, that is a question. I don't know exactly how to answer it.

The most accurate 300-yard rifle I have ever owned is a 30 Winchester Magnum that Clyde Hart built for me to take to Montana last year. Prior to that I had a Holland & Holland 300 Magnum, also built by Clyde, that was superbly accurate. It would shoot 8-inch groups at 1,000 yards. However, neither one of these guns would I personally care to shoot at the bench, although I have tried them both, because the recoil is just too heavy to shoot at a bench rest match.

Then I am sure that Mike Walker would say the 7-mm. Remington Magnum would be his choice. So, Tom, I honestly don't know how to answer this question.

I am going vacationing next week and Clyde Hart is coming over to visit me. I will ask him that same question and see what kind of an answer I get.

In the meantime I am going to send your letter to Emory Tooty with the suggestion that he put it in the question column and see what kind of answers we get out of the general membership. It is a good question and one that I suspect will net us hundreds of letters.

Sincerely yours,
A. H. Garcelon, D.D.S.

Any other shooter wishing to answer this please send to P.S. —Ed.

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I DON'T EVEN BOTHER TO
WEIGH THEM ANYMORE."



Steve Mento of Fremont, Calif., sent us this commendation about Sierra bullets after firing a record group in the "Hunter Rifle" Match at the registered California Rifle and Pistol Association Match held in 1968 at Chabot Gun Club.

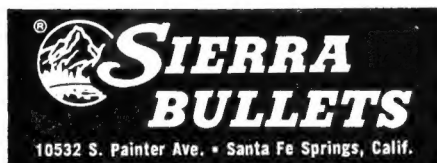


Mr. Mento loaded Sierra's .308 cal. 168 gr. International bullets with 4895 powder. His group measured .540".

"Hunter Rifle" Rules are:

- 40 min. for record; 5 bullseye targets; 5 shots per target
- Maximum rifle wt.: 10½ lb.
- Maximum scope power: 6
- Caliber: 6 mm or larger
- Magazine: Must hold at least 2 more rounds and must resemble a standard hunting rifle
- Position: Bench rest
- Range: 200 yards

Get Sierras from your favorite gun or sporting goods dealer. 55 different bullets to choose from.



IOWA FALLS GUN CLUB Iowa Falls, Iowa

Following are results of Sporter and Heavy Varmint Benchrest matches, at Iowa Falls Gun Club, Iowa Falls, Iowa. Sporter match was fired Saturday night, August 17 under almost perfect conditions. Heavy Varmint match was fired Sunday, August 18, under very adverse conditions — rain continuously and changing winds.

Sporter Match, Aug. 17, 1968 — Top 3 Places

	100 yds	200 yds	Grand
1. Maurice Jones	.421	.4946	.4579
2. Bill King	.5534	.5173	.5353
3. Dick Saunders	.6096	.6059	.6077

Small Group: 100 yds, Jones .291; 200 yds, Saunders .598

Equipment used by top 3:

	Action	Barrel	Caliber	Scope
Jones	722 Rem	Hart	6mm Tomcat	Unertl 20
King	722 Rem	Hart	6x47	Fecker 20
Saunders	Jap	Hoffman	6mm short 225	Unertl 20

Heavy Varmint, Aug. 18, 1968 — Top 3 Places

	100 yds	200 yds	Grand
1. Gerald Wilkinson	.333	.4372	.3851
2. Maurice Jones	.4238	.3964	.4101
3. Jim Knox	.4245	.5034	.4639

Small Group: 100 yds, Ed Cabor .200; 200 yds Bob Wallace .426

Equipment used by top 3:

	Action	Barrel	Caliber	Scope
Gerald Wilkinson	Rem 600	Hart	222	Lyman 20
Maurice Jones	Rem 722	Hart	222 ½	Unertl 24
Jim Knox	Rem 600	Shilen	222 ½	Bausch & Lomb 6-24

RICHARD J. SAUNDERS
145 Delhi Road
Manchester, Iowa

A Letter to our President . . .

Dear Dr. Garcelon:

Your recent stories on the Morgan James Rifles prompts me to send you a target shot in yesterday's black powder match at the BRSA Rifle & Pistol Club Range. We hold two matches a month with just about every type of black powder arm competition. This event consisted of slug guns versus the Scheutzen rifles and my friend Milo Taylor shot this target with a Morgan James slug gun that belonged to his wife's grandfather who shot antelope with it years ago. Milo found the gun in a barn years ago and traded one of the relatives a load of firewood for it. Milo is over 75 years old and was National Slug Champion about 1952 or '53. As you will notice he dropped a point as the result of a hang fire or he would have won the match. A 32-40 Pope Stevens won with a 50-2X and I had a tie score 50-2X with a slug gun and it went to string measure, but the Pope's string beat me. Milo's load was 75 gr. FFF6 powder.

I had the target witnessed by several people including Frank Payne, Sr. who shot in the Olympics in the 20's and is over 80 now and still shoots in competition.

Sincerely,
Laurence R. Barnes



Southwest Missouri

BENCH REST RIFLE CLUB FORMED

By LARRY DANIEL

During the early part of this year a few of the shooters in this area decided to organize a bench rest rifle club. After contacting other potential members, a meeting was scheduled for April 16, 1968. This meeting was attended by the following persons: Jerry Dodson, Jim Bales, Dee Hendrix, Larry Elliott, Mike Dodds, Howard Jones, Bob Maggard, John Bushnell, Gene Hensley, Dick Strite, Bill Gann, John Skinner, and Larry Daniel.

Those attending indicated that several other persons who were unable to attend would be interested in joining and participating in such a club. It was determined that the club would not be formed until a suitable location was found for a range.

Since this meeting, a 40-acre site has been located and leased, with option to buy. Twenty benches have been cast on a concrete floor, covered by a roof, with four benches to be enclosed by a concrete block building now under construction. Approximately \$300.00 was spent on bulldozing suitable banks at 100 and 200 yards so that there would be no

possibility of ricochets. Club officers were elected: Jerry Dodson, President; Bob Maggard, Vice President; John Bushnell, Secretary; and John Skinner, Treasurer. Two members, Donald Jones and Carl Katzur, have designed and built a moving backer device for use by the club.

Two informal matches have been held, with excellent attendance and increased interest in the sport. Membership has risen to 45 members, and all are looking forward to the regular monthly club matches.

It is anticipated that the club, now affiliated with NBRSA, will hold at least four Registered Matches during the 1969 season. With approximately ten Heavy Varmint rifles now and a few more being built, we hope to be able to afford some stiff competition, not only to visitors to our range, but at other ranges in this area at which we regularly compete.

Any persons desiring further information are invited to write:

Springfield Bench Rest Rifle Club
Glenstone Station, Box 3671
Springfield, Missouri 65804

The National Matches opened Saturday with 2-20 shot 600-yard events. They were the Crowell Trophy Match and the National Record Match.

Both contests were won by service shooters. Marine Gunnery Sgt. Robert L. Goller, Keyser, W. Va., slammed out a 200-8X to take the Crowell Match and Army S/Sgt. Raymond Campbell, Columbus, Ga., pounded out a 200-8X to win the National Record Match. Marine Gunnery Sgt. Laurence Dubia, Tilton, N. H., was runner-up in the Crowell competition with a 198-7X and Sgt. Davis placed second under Campbell with a 199-12X.

The High Civilian shooter in the Crowell competition was James R. Holden, Austin, Tex., with a score of 197-9X.

The National Long-Range Matches drew nearly 300 of the nation's finest rifle shots during the three days of competition.

Awards were presented to winners by Woodson D. Scott, NRA Vice President; Mayor Al Bissell of Oak Ridge, Tenn.; William T. Collins, President, Oak Ridge Sportsmen's Association which hosted the matches; and Jim Whitney, Reseda, Calif., Chairman of the NRA High Power Rifle Committee.

Herb Hollister

SHOWS THE WAY AT BIG D

Herb Hollister, of Boulder Colorado, won the 23rd Annual Big "D" smallbore rifle tournament in Dallas, Texas by setting a new national record of 3200-274X. His new record came just a week before his 70th birthday. Mr. Hollister may have been pressed by the competition as 38 masters including the Air Force International team were trying to win.

Sixty-eight other competitors witnessed the new record as they were being tricked by the changing winds. The top shooters finished as follows: Herbert Hollister, Boulder, Colo., 3200-274; Raymond Sargent, Sugar Land, Tex., 3197-269; Robert W. Smith, Dallas, Tex., 3197-255; J. A. Moroney, New Orleans, La., 3195-258; Capt. R. L. Nornberg, Lackland AFB, 3195-258; T/Sgt. Kurt Degerlund, Lackland AFB, 3189-247; Robert B. Findley, El Paso, Tex., 3189-232; Edgar P. O'Neal, Richardson, Tex., 3188-230; S/Sgt. Raymond Lewis, Lackland AFB, 3187-253; Debbie Davis, Dallas, Tex., 3187-244; A/C Leonard Saunders, Lackland AFB, 3187-226.

John R. Stephens
4583 Elsbey Ave.
Dallas, Texas

NRA News Releases

ARMY SGT. CAPTURES LONG-RANGE TITLE

Oak Ridge, Tenn. — Army Sgt. 1st Class Charles Davis, Hazard, Ky., accomplished a feat that had not been done in nearly 100 years on Sunday, August 25. Davis captured the Leech Cup with a 100-17V and the following day put 20 more shots in the bulls-eye and 17 of them in the V-ring again to win the Wimbledon Trophy. He thus has been the only man to win both of these long-range rifle awards since they were first offered in competition in 1874.

During the three days of competition in the National Long-Range Rifle Championships, Davis dropped only one point in four matches. He was hard pressed Monday (August 26) by one of his teammates from the Army Marksmanship Training Unit at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sgt. 1st Class Herbert Duncan, Horse Branch, Ky., also fired a 100-

17V in the Wimbledon but was outranked under tie-breaking procedures and had to settle for second place.

The High Civilian competitor in this distinguished 1,000-yard match was D. Richard Sears of Oak Ridge, Tenn., with a 100-15V.

The Farr Trophy which annually goes to the High Service Rifle Competition in this event was won by Air Force Master Sgt. Ken Horst, Gainseville, Fla., with a score of 98-9V.

John W. Sofferis, a civilian entry from Huntsville, Ala., was runner-up with 96-11V.

Second place in the Leech Cup competition went to Army Sgt. 1st Class Carl Pritchett of Toccoa, Ga., with 100-15V.

The High Civilian winner was Elmer Shook, Wilmington, Calif., with a 100-15V. Marine Sgt. Jacob Kappel, Quantico, Va., took the Service Rifle division with a 99-11V.

The Rifleman's Corner

By GARY L. ANDERSON

There seems to be two kinds of shooters who do well in bad wind conditions: the experienced shooter, and the man who doesn't know any better. The old-hand does well because so much of wind shooting is developing a slowly acquired feel for the wind. The latter does well because of luck, perhaps, or because the effect of wind is sometimes as much psychological as it is real.

The typical discussion of wind shooting launches into analyses of wind deflection tables and corresponding corrections. Somehow I could never bridge the gap from these tables to the rifle. For me, the right questions to ask about wind concern tactics and techniques and not ballistics.

Though less important than technique, equipment and ammunition does make a difference. Some small-bore prone riflemen have for years insisted that there was such a thing as a "wind gun". To my knowledge, no one has every made any research results available on whether different rifles using ammunition of the same capability produce different wind deflections. I do know, however, that I have fired certain smallbore rifles that have performed much better in bad wind conditions.

I am also sure one of the big reasons for this difference between rifles is accuracy. The man with the hot-shooting rifle always seems to win in bad wind. We have chosen the 168 grain Sierra bullet for all our shooting at 300m even though we know the 190 or 200 grain bullet performs better in wind. The consistently fine accuracy of the 168 grain bullet makes up for improved wind-bucking ability in all but the worst conditions. This is not to say, however, that if heavier bullets of equal quality could be found they would not be better. The Russians, Swiss, and Scandinavians have all de-



GARY L. ANDERSON

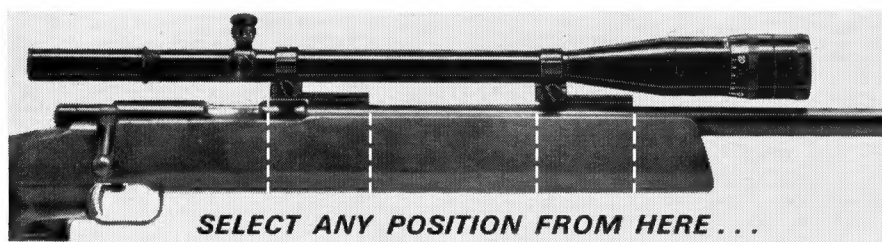
veloped their 300m loads around heavier bullets (180-200 grains).

At 50 meters, there is some difference in the wind-bucking ability of various rim-fire ammos, with the slower velocity ammo being best. Even so, I think accuracy should still be the first consideration in selecting smallbore ammo.

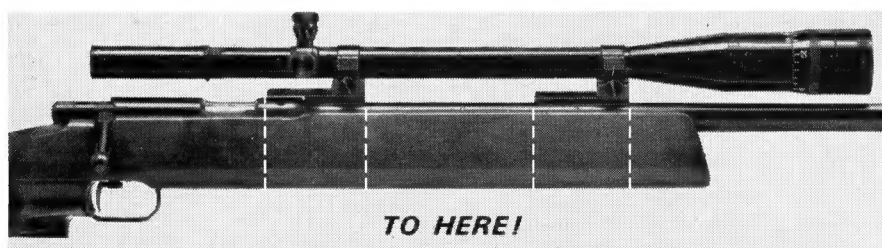
The first step in wind shooting tactics is to establish a zero condition. This may not necessarily be a no wind condition, but it should be a common and easily identifiable condition. If the wind is switching between right and left, then zero should be the no wind condition. Otherwise, it should be a prevailing condition for that day. One of the primary purposes of shooting sighters is to establish this zero condition. Once it is located, it should be marked. There are too many other things going through your mind in a match to leave this kind of thing to memory. On most sights, I do this by putting a 1/8" wide piece of tape on the windage knob. On the Anschütz sight, I unscrew the windage knob and reset it to zero. Even after locating this zero condition, remember that it may change as your position or the rifle's zero changes.

Locating a zero condition is fundamental to either of the basic wind-doping techniques: clicking or waiting. The overwhelming preference among top International shooters is to wait for the zero condition to return if this is possible. Because of the elevation problems that are caused by rising or boiling mirage, it is often best to choose a zero condition where there is a light wind. In picking the right condition to wait for, try to use as many sources of information as possible, including mirage, flags, dust, grass, or anything else.

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In using the waiting technique it is important to be ready the second your condition returns. I have purposely trained myself to be able to keep my rifle in the aiming position up to ten minutes, even in standing. Thus, when my condition returns, I just center my hold and start squeezing instead of wasting time picking the rifle up and taking my position. A fast loading technique can also be an advantage in this situation.

Do not speed up your actual technique for firing the shot, no matter what else may be done quickly. This usually leads to all sorts of other complications, none of which improve scores. Self-discipline and patience are the distinguishing virtues here. Don't hurry the shot because conditions are starting to change. The shot must be fired just as it would in calm conditions. If conditions change, wait — it may take two or three or more times before your zero condition stays long enough to get a shot off.

Two other techniques I use to save time and to give me a constant reading on the wind are to use my non-shooting eye to watch wind flags and to place my telescope as close as possible to my position. For this reason, I don't block out the vision of my non-shooting eye on windy days.

Many times conditions simply do not return to a prevailing condition often enough or long enough to permit waiting. In this case, the shooter has no choice but to click with the conditions. At first glance this technique would seem to be a simple matter of correctly estimating changes in wind speed and then translating this into clicks of windage. Not so! This idealistic hope is complicated by such factors as changes in wind direction, less bullet displacement in cloudy conditions because of the mirage effect, and changes in the effect of mirage as the humidity and temperature change or the position gets higher above the ground. To cope with this situation, try to shoot sighters in varying conditions so that you know what the changes will be worth in case you have to click for them. It is vital to continually analyze your shots in relation to your calls so that you can keep up with the changing wind values. I really believe that the good wind dooper must be able to learn the wind all over every time he goes to the range.

One of the most common problems is under-correcting. In difficult winds 1/6 or 1/4 minute adjustments are just too fine and it is best to make

corrections by taking two clicks at a time.

Another complicating factor in clicking with the wind is the fact that the normal wind pattern is from 4 o'clock to 10 o'clock and not 3 o'clock to 9 o'clock. This is caused by the spin of the bullet as it responds to the wind. It means that large windage corrections will also require elevation changes. This is particularly true for the right-handed shooter who cants his rifle.

Another mistake is not concentrating on making a good hold. Many times I have noticed my own hold get noticeably bigger when I started paying too much attention to wind. The old service rifle shooters adage, "A good hold is worth two minutes of wind," contains considerable wisdom.

What wind indicators are best to watch? At 300m virtually all the top American shooters use mirage whenever possible. They do this by focusing their spotting scopes short of the target while still keeping the target in sharp enough focus to permit seeing the spotter placed over the bullet hole. Especially at lower wind velocities, mirage accounts for a good share of bullet deflection (actually target displacement) and can never be ignored. Also, mirage responds much quicker to wind changes than do the flags or other indicators and is generally more accurate. To our great surprise, we learned that most Europeans never use mirage and know it only as something which

blurs their spotting scopes on hot days.

In contrast to our own ranges, European International ranges typically have two or three rows of flags with flags located between every two firing points. Though less reliable than mirage, flags are a good wind indicator. Especially at 50m where mirage cannot often be seen, the flags must be used. The important thing to remember here is to watch as many flags as possible, especially in the direction from which the wind is coming. At 50m the flags closest to the firing point should be given the most attention, while at 300m it is better to take your wind readings from the last 100-150 meters of the range.

There are other indicators such as grass, trees, dust and the spotters of other competitors' shots at 300m. Certainly, nothing should be overlooked in diagnosing a change. Neither should you overlook the possibility of wind causing vertical displacement. Wind coming from 6 o'clock over a shooting house will impart its own downward direction to a 22 rim-fire bullet. A boiling mirage in a no wind condition is always a dangerous condition to shoot in. In short, I don't think there is much doubt that wind shooting is a lot more than merely relating a given wind velocity to a fixed correction on the sight. But in spite of the complications to this fundamental concept which we know or suspect now, there is still much we need to learn.

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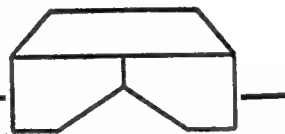
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AMERICAN SINGLE SHOT RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Information Bulletin

The American Single Shot Rifle Association was organized at Warsaw, Indiana on June 12th, 1948 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a not-for-profit corporation on September 5th, 1956.

Although organized with the intent of perpetuating the traditional Scheutzen Matches and the early bench rest matches, using the single shot rifles of black powder days, the association has evolved into a specialized collecting as well as a shooting organization. The group is interested in the collecting, preservation, study and use of the single shot rifles developed between the close of the Civil War and the onset of World War I (1865-1915).

A single shot rifle is defined as a breech loading cartridge rifle without magazine or provisions for additional cartridges, in which the action must be operated, and a cartridge or shell must be inserted manually, for each shot.

Bolt action rifles are not permitted in the A.S.S.R.A. matches, even though they might be single shots. The rifles generally used are the Baldards, Remingtons, Sharps, Stevens,

Winchesters, and lesser known makes of the period. A few foreign single shots may also be found on the firing line or in the racks. The majority of the rifles are used in original condition, but in some instances the actions are fitted with new barrels chambered and rifled for the black powder cartridges. To quote the By-Laws: "Designed for use with plain lead bullets."

Rifles are classified into three groups for competition: Center-fire rifles of .39 caliber or smaller bore are Class I rifles. The center-fires of .40 caliber or larger bore are Class II rifles. Rimfire rifles are classified separately and are not used in competition against the center-fires. The .22 caliber rimfires are only used in the offhand position in competition.

It has been said: "The bench rest proves the rifle, and offhand proves the man," and the A.S.S.R.A. subscribes to this to the extent that matches are fired in both positions with the center-fire rifles. The Class II rifles are principally fired from bench rest but may be used in the offhand matches if the competitor chooses. Matches for Class I rifles are for both the offhand and the bench rest positions since the rifles are particularly adaptable to both positions, and the best accuracy for either position may be realized. It is possible the Class I rifles are most popular; certainly they seem to be the most numerous, and all types from the plain sporting or hunting grades to the most elaborate engraved and fancy stocked target models may be found on the firing line.

Most A.S.S.R.A. matches are fired at 100 yards and the official target is the old German Ring Target reduced in size for use at this range. The target consists of a white 25 ring bullseye 3/4 of an inch in diameter with succeeding rings spaced 3/8 of an inch apart. The 24 through 18 rings are black, forming an aiming point six (6) inches in diameter. The 17 through 14 rings are white and shots outside the 14 ring are scored as misses. This target is used for both offhand and bench rest shooting.

A similar target is reduced in size for use at 50 feet. This has a 1/4 inch 25 ring with succeeding rings spaced 1/8 inch apart to the 17 ring. The black is two (2) inches in diameter and shots outside the 17 ring are scored as misses. Competition at

50 feet is fired only in the offhand position.

Currently the A.S.S.R.A. holds three outdoor shoulder-to-shoulder shoots and four postal matches each year. The shoulder-to-shoulder matches are held at Warsaw, Indiana in June and October, and a mid-summer shoot is held at Carpentersville, Illinois. These shoots are most interesting to those who wish to see and discuss some of the finest rifles ever made. Each member has his new acquisitions; unusual rifles or accessories to display; and possibly some items to dispose of, either by sale or trade. The discussions, and sometimes the "deals", may extend far into the night and a few members have been known to forego the shooting when involved in these "bull sessions". Some members have been known to attend these shoots with no intentions of firing a shot or making a "deal". They simply enjoy the association with men of similar interests, have the desire to learn more about the single shots, or may have an unusual piece to display and discuss.

Match rules and regulations are kept at a minimum but rifles and techniques must conform to the old standards. The members firmly believe the A.S.S.R.A. is a means of keeping some of the old shooting traditions and methods alive and at these meetings they prefer shooting in the informal, unhurried manner of the Nineteenth Century as a "change of pace".

Black or smokeless powders or any safe combination of these may be used. Modern powders seem to bring out the best accuracy in the single shots when the bullets are breech seated ahead of the case, and this is the method used by most shooters. Some competitors favor the breech-muzzle loading method and there are those who prefer fixed ammunition. In all cases the bullets must be lead or lead alloy without metallic gas-checks, jackets, or half-jackets.

Membership in the American Single Shot Rifle Association is only on an individual basis; minimum age is eighteen (18) years. Dues are \$2.00 per year and new members are charged an additional \$1.00 initiation fee. Membership includes a subscription to the bi-monthly bulletin which contains current association matters as well as information on the single shots gleaned from the writings and "publications of the period".

For further information write:

John P. May
13 E. Prospect Avenue
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056

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A Joint Resolution

of the

**NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

and the

**NATIONAL SHOOTING
SPORTS FOUNDATION Inc.**

Firearms Control In the United States

WHEREAS: The beginning history of our nation was written and our sovereignty assured by the heroic sacrifice of volunteer riflemen who were adept in the use of their personal firearms, and

WHEREAS: the military forces of our country have, through the conflicts of the past and the present, relied upon trained citizen soldiers who were capable in the use of firearms, and

WHEREAS: one outgrowth of this American history is the widespread ownership of firearms by American citizens for use in the shooting sports and for home and personal protection, and

WHEREAS: Americans have constitutional and common law rights to acquire, possess, and use firearms for defense of life, limb, property, and government, for training and practice in order to achieve a level of competence appropriate thereto, including the right to own and use firearms for target practice and marksmanship on target practice ranges and other lawful places and for hunting and other lawful purposes, and

WHEREAS: scientific studies on the relationship between firearms ownership and crime show that there is no positive correlation between the two and that more guns owned by the public do not mean more crime, and

WHEREAS: other scientific studies have demonstrated that the more than 20,000 existing firearms laws have not been effective in reducing crime rates, and

WHEREAS: gun laws today, as they all too often exist at the federal, state, and local levels of government, frequently resolve into a conglomeration of contradictory mandates that are difficult if not impossible to effectively and impartially enforce, and

WHEREAS: the person of criminal intent could not be less interested in vague, unenforceable gun laws, and

WHEREAS: ill-planned, restrictive gun laws consistently disarm and bind the law-respecting citizen, eliminating any possibility of his assisting in the daily fight against crime, by placing him in a passive pose wherein he is unable to protect himself, family or premises.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That we, the undersigned do urgently recommend in the light of the aforesaid, that all gun laws now existing within the United States be codified with the clear intent of protecting the right of the following American citizens to acquire, own, possess, transport and lawfully use firearms:

(a) Members of the militia, national guard, army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, the organized reserves, and other armed forces of the states and the United States, when on duty, or when training or preparing themselves for military duty, or while subject to recall of mobilization;

(b) Citizens of the states subject to duty in the armed forces under state or federal laws, when on duty, or when training or preparing themselves for military duty;

(c) Persons carrying out or training for duly authorized civil defense duties;

(d) Sheriffs, marshals, prison or jail wardens, constables, policemen, game protectors, fish wardens, forest officials, revenue officers, or other peace or law-enforcement officers, their deputies and assistants;

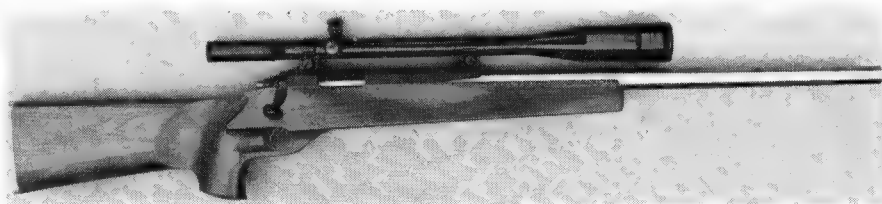
(e) Officers or employees of the states or the United States duly authorized to carry a concealed weapon;

(f) Agents, messengers, and other employees of common carriers, banks, express companies, armored car carriers, mail carriers, and business firms, whose duties require them to protect moneys, valuables, and other property in the discharge of such duties;

(g) Regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive firearms

(Next page please)

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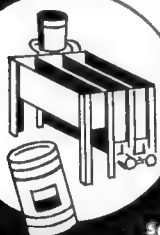
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(h) A person while lawfully engaged in fishing, camping, or hunting, or while going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or hunting place;

(i) A person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person, having in his possession, using, or carrying a firearm in the usual or ordinary course of such business;

(j) A person firing a firearm for testing or target practice under safe conditions and in a safe place not prohibited by law, or while going to or from said place;

(k) A person firing a firearm in a safe and secure indoor range for testing or target practice;

(l) Any person traveling by private conveyance when the firearm is securely encased and not in the person's manual possession;

(m) Any person while carrying a firearm unloaded and in a secure wrapper, concealed or otherwise, from the place of purchase to his home or place of business, or to a place of repair or back to his home or place of business, or in moving from one place of abode or business to another;

(n) A person possessing firearms at his home or place of business.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we recommend that this protection not apply to the following persons:

(a) A person who has been adjudged mentally incompetent, who is addicted to the use of narcotics or any similar drug, who is adjudged habitual or chronic alcoholic, who is a vagrant or tramp as defined by the statutes of the states, or who is a fugitive from justice;

(b) A person leaving his place of residence or business for the purpose of unlawfully organizing or taking part in a riot, public demonstration, insurrection, civil commotion, or act of violence;

(c) A person who, during the preceding five years, has been con-

victed by any court of competent jurisdiction of a crime of violence or has been serving a sentence therefor;

(d) A person transporting or shipping any stolen firearm or ammunition with knowledge or having reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen;

(e) A person who, during the preceding five years, has been convicted by any court of competent jurisdiction of the crime of larceny or theft of any firearm;

(f) A person who has been adjudged a juvenile delinquent and who still remains under the supervision of a juvenile court;

(g) A person under the age of sixteen years, unless such person shall be in the presence of and under the supervision of an adult;

(h) Any person engaged in acts of treason, insurrection, or rebellion against the United States; or any state of the Union, or any territory or possession of the United States; or any person who seeks to overthrow the duly constituted government thereof by means of force, violence, subversion, or other unlawful means; or any person who is guilty of any activities against the internal security of the United States, or who is engaged in any subversive activities, as more fully described in Title 50, United States Code, Sections 781 through 826.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we recommend strong enforcement of existing laws and additional penalties for the use of a firearm in a crime where statutes permit such additional penalties to be imposed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we recommend that the various states continue their efforts in the field of hunter safety training to make the sport of hunting even safer.

SIGNED:

THE NATIONAL
POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA

Frank J. Schira
Executive Director

NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS
FOUNDATION, INC.

Charles Dickey
Director

Old Timers' Corner

By HARVEY DONALDSON

This letter has to do with my old friend, Herry Melville Pope. He was born on August 15, 1861, in Walpole, New Hampshire, which is a small hamlet not far from Bellows Falls, Vt. From the adversity he underwent and suffered, it is quite evident that he was not born under a lucky star. Tragedy stalked relentlessly in his wake like a grim spectre, ever watchful and waiting, ready to spring upon him like a skulking Indian.

When he was about a year old the family moved to Worcester, Mass., and after a brief sojourn here, moved to South Boston, Mass. It was here that his mother and younger sister died from diphtheria. His father, who was seized with an attack of Gold Fever, sailed around the Horn to Australia, to prospect for the elusive yellow metal. Failing to make a "strike", he returned to New Hampshire and remarried.

At about the time Harry was only six years old, his father was killed in a railroad accident. For a while the orphaned youngster was then given a home with his grandparents in Boston, and sometimes with his uncle in Brookline, Mass.

While he was growing to manhood, Pope worked for his uncle, Colonel Pope, in a bicycle factory, learning the fundamentals of shop and factory methods, and it was at this time that he acquired considerable skill as a mechanic, for he was a "natural" and withal an apt pupil. About the time he was twenty years old he had the opportunity to enroll for a special course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the class of 1881.

It was indeed fortunate for Pope, as well as the riflemen of the United States, that he elected to attend this fine institution of learning, for had he not, it is highly improbable that he would have become the world's finest fabricator of rifle barrels. It was due largely to the training Pope received at M.I.T. that he acquired the "edge" on all the other barrel makers of his time. Pope's skill and "know-how" hopelessly outclassed and eclipsed all his competitors and contemporaries. All too frequently Harry M. Pope has been pictured as

a poor struggling orphan boy of little known background who, despite his poverty, had managed to secure some education to augment his inherent mechanical ability. This together with his dogged perseverance as well as aptitude enabled him to become the idol of riflemen throughout the world. This was hardly true. The cold facts of the matter are that Harry Pope was a naturally gifted genius. He was really given an excellent education, in the then new M.I.T.

Actually, Pope stemmed from a long line of illustrious, distinguished, as well as patriotic forebears. Some of these were the original settlers in Dorchester, Mass. — this on both paternal and the maternal sides of the house. His ancestors were businessmen, lumbermen, shippers, ship builders and manufacturers. Out in Boston Harbor is a rock that is officially titled "Pope's Rock". This was due to the fact that one of their vessels was wrecked on this rock near the inlet to the entrance to Boston Harbor.

Without dwelling too deeply on the genealogy of Harry Pope let it suffice to say that two of his aunts, Emily and Augusta, were among the early women physicians of Massachusetts, and they were particularly noted for having instructed the very FIRST trained nurse, in the United States, Lynda Richards. These twin sisters studied in Paris and London, and later opened an office in their father's house on Boylston Street in Boston, Mass.

After Pope graduated from M.I.T. he joined a rifle club, in Hartford, Conn., for at this time he had a job as a bench hand which paid him \$2.50 a day. For a change suppose we let Harry Pope, himself, tell of his early experiences.

"My life? Not much of a story. A lot of hard work. I'm always tired . . . so dog-goned tired I could sleep for two weeks. But you can't do that with a wife to support; if it weren't for her I'd close up this shop and sleep until there wasn't any sleep in me. My eyes are bad too. You know, if I had had any sense, back in 1906 when the big San Francisco fire wiped me out, I'd have quit, but in-

This is the first of a series of articles by Harvey Donaldson, Fonda, N. Y.

—Lafayette



stead I kept right on making rifle barrels.

"How did I ever get started??? I was pretty young. You see, for one thing my folks were opposed to my interest in guns, so I became obstinate, I guess. At one time my aunt promised me a rifle when I was only fourteen, that is, if I behaved myself. Guess she forgot, or else the family objected. Anyway, I never did get that rifle. It made me as mad as the devil. I then saved up enough money until there was enough to buy a pistol, then traded it, and kept on trading until I had it worked up into a real rifle. I guess I must have been around thirteen years old when I rifled my first barrel. But don't get me wrong, as it was when I worked for my uncle, Colonel Pope, in my spare time.

"His company manufactured bicycles, and they also had a store where they sold air pistols, among other things. These were only toys with brass barrels and shot little steel darts. We had a range in a corner of the shop where there was a thirty-foot space and a bank of bell targets. Even at that early age I was never much satisfied with what I could get, ready made, and those pistols were inaccurate as the devil. These darts moved so slowly that you could watch them curve in the air, and they never seemed to curve twice in the same direction. I soon got the idea I could improve on them. One day when the shop was deserted I rigged up the foot lathe and ground a broach with a spiral twist and went to work on the barrel of one that seemed to have the smallest inside diameter of any I could find. I managed to scrape some kind of a twist in it. The grooves could not have been over a couple thousandths deep, but they served to straighten out those darts. My pistol did a lot better than any of the others. I kept it hidden under the bench. Never told anyone why I could always beat them. They finally let me exhibit whenever there was someone to be impressed.

(Next page please)

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"I didn't do much real shooting until I was seventeen or eighteen years old. At that time a friend and I each got a .40 caliber Remington rifle. Those were our first factory made guns. About this time there was a chance for a special course at M.I.T. so I took it. Let's see, that was the class of '81, when I was twenty. My relatives were not exactly affluent, but this was too fine a chance to miss after working in the shop for several years, but it did curtail shooting for a time."

While Pope is talking, he is bent

over a Ballard action, hard at work, in his shop, not to waste any of the precious hours of morning sunlight. His bench is appalling in its utter disorder. Only Harry can ever find without hesitation the thing he wants, maybe a tool put down only a moment before or a paper that has lain untouched in one of its dusty recesses for a decade. He can unfailingly place his hand on anything in his shop.

The rest of the visit to Pope's shop will be recorded in my next letter to Precision Shooting.

FOR THE SHOOTER BY A SHOOTER



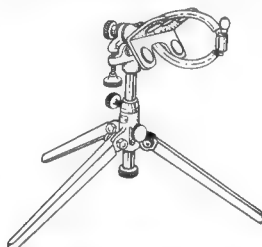
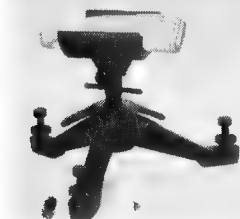
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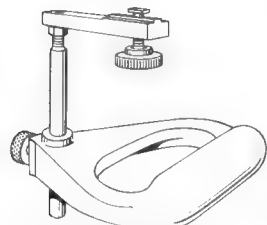
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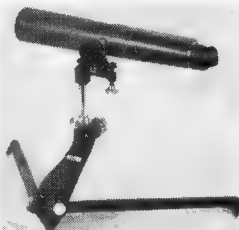
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The 1969 Heavy Bench Rest National Championship Matches will be hosted by the Mill Creek Rifle Club of Kansas City, Kansas. The matches will be held on the following dates: Aug. 26, 27, 28 & 29, 1969. Shooters who wish to participate and want further information should write to: L. F. Carden, 5022 Waverly Ave., Kansas City, Kansas 66104.

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the Editor's write-up of the South Creek All Varmint Eastern Region National Championship Matches held June 22 and 23, 1968, three Very Important People were left out of the 200 Yd. Heavy Varmint aggregate. They are as follows:

1st Place—Ted Boughton .5077
2nd place—Robert Hart .5299
3rd place—Dave Hall .5683
4th place was recorded properly. This was Omar Rinehart, who also won the grand aggregate, which was recorded properly. Only LaFayette knows why the three VIP were left off the report in the August Precision Shooting. (Page 11, if one cares to look.) It wasn't done on purpose, honest.

Before you buy any

CHRONOGRAPH

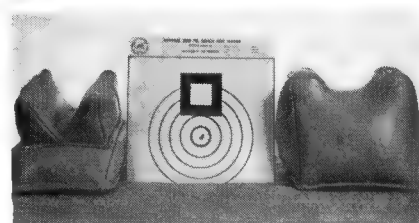
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Random Shots



Betty Summerall Duncan

By BETTY SUMERALL DUNCAN

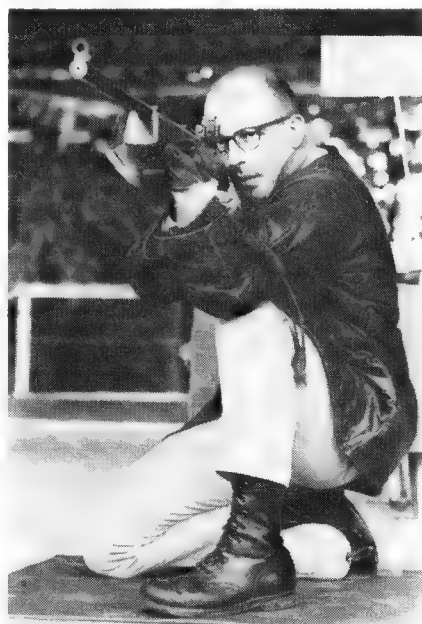
CAMP PERRY 1968 — When the firearms registration and/or confiscation issue comes up before the U.S. Senate under the guise of “gun control”, let our friends among that noble body point with pride toward **Camp Perry '68**.

It would seem that the **control** displayed by our Vietnam veterans who placed 1st and 2nd in the National Smallbore Rifle Prone and 4-Position Championships is in marked contrast to the total lack of control and flaunting of the law demonstrated by the recent rioters in the streets . . . condoned or defended almost unanimously by those who moved to abolish National Shooting Championships in the U.S. Never before has the Dept. of the Army been placed in a position of opposing the very training which would protect its personnel on the battlefield and promote greater efficiency through skilled marksmanship. One does wonder . . . and particularly when the actions from the top conform to demands by the Communist **Worker** that our marksmanship program be curtailed! The time has come for legislators and the news media, alike, to begin “telling it as it r-e-a-l-l-y is”!!!

Streamlined and abbreviated, the success of this initial “do-it-yourself” national championship has converted the happy shooting ground along the shores of Lake Erie into a very wonderful symbol. Because of the spark of courage ignited by NRA . . . the enthusiastic response of volunteers in manning every operation . . . the significance of purpose shared by

competitors . . . the spirit of **Camp Perry '68** will long remain as an impregnable fortress — and a battle cry when necessary . . . against those forces which threaten our American way of life.

Even the skies beamed approval, as weather during the prone events could hardly have been more ideal. Added to that, a relaxed civilian-type atmosphere . . . and, out comes the computed formula for winning:— a truly superhuman performance! And, that is the way it stacked up for Army **CAPTAIN DONALD W. ADAMS**,



Captain Donald W. Adams
1968 National Smallbore
Prone Champion

whose 6395-508X led a pack of “hungry” aggressors by 2 - 4 points. It was a point and 2 X's shy of his record-breaking win two years ago. Experience was clearly a factor in the top echelon victories. Not only was it a repeat for Adams as **National Smallbore Prone Champion** — who also is the World Standard Rifle Champ — but, the headliners were nearly all well-known competitors.

MAJOR LONES W. WIGGER JR., USA, former National Prone and Position Champion, looks forward to another Olympic victory, bolstered by his fourth **National Smallbore 4-Position** title. Winds were such during the reduced course of fire that misses were not a rarity. Wigger's 1560 X 1600 serves as a barometer. (His National Match Record is 3179-201X.)

Runner-up in both the Smallbore Prone and Position Championships was **MAJOR PRESLEY W. KENDALL, USA**, National Junior Champion in 1954, who went on to win the National Smallbore Prone and Position Championships . . . Traditional rivals, it was another close finish as a single point separated Wigger, who shot Anschutz and Eley, and Kendall, who used R-50 in his Anschutz.

For his 6392-542X in the prone matches, Kendall fired Eley in his Rem. 37 barreled by Walker (of Louisville), obviously tuned for X's. Being #2 has its advantages. Strategy will be offensive, rather than defensive, when Pres returns from his second tour in Vietnam. And, his
(Next page please)



Major Lones W. Wigger, Jr.
National Smallbore 4-Position Champion

rifles will be waiting and ready to go.

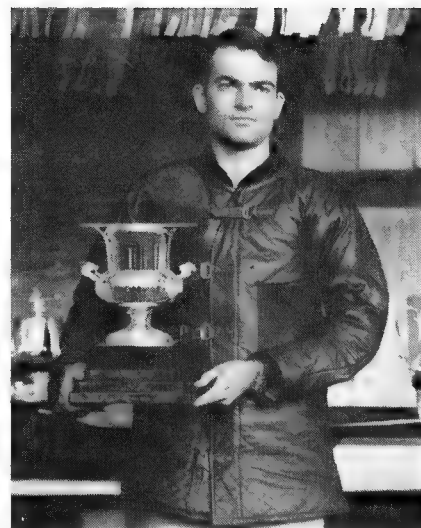
It was at the 1926 Nationals that word spread up and down the line that JOSEPH W. BARNES, JR., had gone clean with irons! His 3200-245X was incredible then—and still is. Before that, Joe Barnes wasn't a really famous shooter, outside of the New Jersey area—although we remembered him from the 1963 Int'l Dewar Team. Those who were spotting him on August 11-14 were not disappointed. His 3194-239X was out-X'd by Kendall for 3rd place in the Metallic Agg., but was 6th overall and good for 1st Civilian Master. Consistent, he was 7th in the Any Sight Agg. and 2nd Civilian Master, scoring 3198-268X. In this instance, 6th plus 7th equaled 3rd, and that

was where Joe Barnes finished, over a field of more than 500—his 6392-507X, 35X's behind Kendall. A fringe benefit was the National Civilian Championship. Congratulations, Joe Barnes! You are the caliber of champion we knew you were.

The '68 Nationals were something of a replay from '66 as far as the protagonists were concerned. Don Adams won the prone, and Wigger, the position. A rerun . . . Slight change in the script:—WILLIAM E. SUMMERS was runner-up to Adams in '66; in '68, "Ed" Summers' 6392-494X was runner-up to Joe Barnes by 13X's. Both, we understand, were shooting the same 37's which they shot in '66 . . . and Eley Tenex . . . Barnes, his Hart barrel, and Summers, a Womack barrel, according to our information.

Interesting sidelight:—three of the top four in the National Smallbore Prone Championship were firing Remington-37's! This will please our esteemed friend, Frank J. Kahrs, who was responsible for the birth of the "37", 33 years ago—"Mr. Remington", himself. We enjoyed a brief, but wonderful, visit with Frank and Jean when they were in Southern California recently.

For a time it did look as though Air Force SGT. THOMAS J. WHITAKER couldn't be overtaken. National Junior Position Champ just three years ago, Tom's prone breakthrough came when he fired his first 1600 on the Florida circuit last spring. After that, he was on his way . . . up. The next two weekends meant two more 1600's. He was so hot with irons the first day at Perry that only Don Adams was able to take a single match away from Tom, whose 400-38X at 100-yds iron under far from



Sgt. Thomas K. Whitaker, USAF
National Metallic Sight Champion

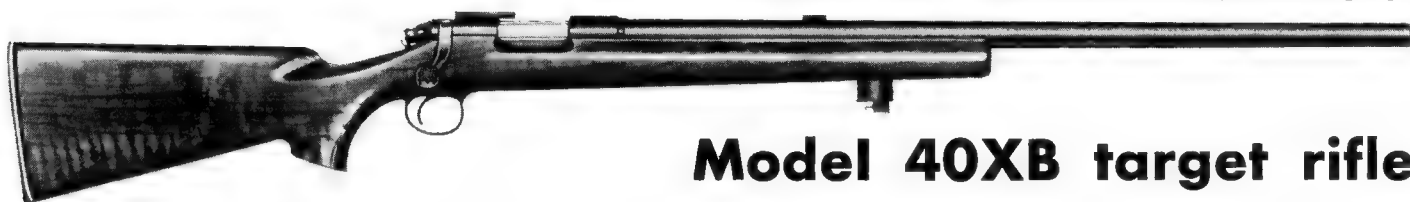
—Photo by Carl W. Knight

perfect wind conditions is a new National Match and Service Record. In the Metallic Sight Championship Tom Whitaker's most impressive 3198-274X both outpointed and out-X'd them all. He used Eley Tenex in his Hart-barreled 40-X. When he first began shooting in Southern California, he was a serious competitor. At Camp Perry '68, he was deadly serious. He took a backslide however, on the final day with scope to finish (about 5th) with 6391-546X.

GEORGE J. STIDWORTHY, JR., has been playing "catch" with the National Any Sight Aggregate Record for the 3200-point Agg. for quite some time. A year ago he lost the Open Record to Bruce Meredith's 3200-281X, but retained his 3199-277X Civilian Record. Then at the Western Wildcats matches in March, Bill Grater pushed both records up to 3200-285X. Not one to give up easily,

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George Stidworthy—He's #1 with scope. Assisted in changing targets and policing the range by golden retriever pup, "El Oro".

—Photo by Carl W. Knight

it became a point of honor with Stidworthy to be #1 in the nation with scope — realizing that he can no longer aim quite that high with irons. You did it, George—and in a blaze of glory! Winning the National Any Sight Championship with a spectacular 3200-288X is truly a "royal" performance — fitting for the "1600 King"!!! Additionally, he is co-holder of the 1600 Any Sight Agg. Record, which he established. This victory is particularly significant because George and Grace Stidworthy are probably more responsible than anyone else for the 6400 National Championship course's being resumed. Would you believe that he, too, shoots a "37"? . . . with Kenyon barrel and trigger. George uses a Unertl scope, preferably and usually at a low power . . . with Eley Tenex. Out of 11,400 points which he has fired with scope in competition this summer, George Stidworthy has lost only 2 points!!! What a record! It included a 20-shot 100-yd shoot-off with Triggs for the Dewar any, which Stidworthy won, 20X to 19X, to break their 400-37X tie.

Ransford Triggs should have waited until next spring to shatter the

100-yd Any Sight Record. His 400-40X would have been worth \$500 at the Silver Dollar tournament in Winter Haven. An error in judgment also cost him. Following the final (any sight) match, Triggs and Stidworthy were scheduled for the above shoot-off while the second relay was shooting. Triggs also had to continue firing for his Record. Both being at 100-yds, Rans was given the privilege of combining the two firings. Had he done so, his 10X possible on the #1 bull which he had in the shoot-off would have raised his record to 400-40X plus 10X. During the second firing, he lost his X's on the #1 bull. Stidworthy expressed surprise at his decision, taking into consideration the fatigue factor on a hot day, and after 4 hard days of shooting. Rans grinned and said he "sorta overlooked that". He was hoping that conditions would improve later in the afternoon. It's one of the breaks of the game.

How often the best stories are concealed behind the scores which appear on the bulletin board!

Can't help admiring those who hit a snag in one match, but continue bearing down. I'm thinking now of Inez Sargent, in particular. Three times National Woman's Champion, Inez had a bad match but refused to be discouraged. She finished second to:

MARIANNE "Candy" JENSEN, former Junior Champion, who, following in the footsteps of her famous sister, Lenore Lemanski, won her second National Woman's crown with 6386-499X. SUE LAUSTEN, also of Michigan, was awarded the Junior title for her 6376-442X.

* * *

Western Nationals Champ DOUG BEEDE, Walnut Creek, Calif., continued his winning ways with a clean sweep at the Twin Falls, Idaho, Prone Regional. His 3195-244X Grand Aggregate was identical to his Western Nationals total, even to the X-count!! Fantastic! The only difference was that he reversed the sub-Agg. scores, taking the Metallic Agg. with 1595-112X, and firing his possible with

scope the weekend of July 20-21 — 1600-132X. His coach, Johnny Russell, had 1599 for 2nd Master. Everyone was proud of Reggie Kenyon, Karl's son, who had a 1595 in his 4th tournament.

* * *

It was a blue ribbon field over which MAJOR JAMES A. HINKLE, USMCR, claimed his first major tournament victory at the Knoxville, Tenn., Prone Regional. That's the way to do it, Jim! He has done much to promote the smallbore game in my native state, since moving to Atlanta. Those who work so that others may shoot deserve to win.

Iron sight scores show the effects of extremely tricky winds and mirage, although the weather generally was considered pleasant at the Volunteer Rifle and Pistol Club. Pres Kendall started the ball rolling with a 400-39X at 50-yds. George Stidworthy took the meter — 400-29X. It was Hinkle in the Dewar was 399-27X, as Stidworthy was again on top at 100-yds, totaling 398-27X. The Metallic Aggregate went to 1967 National Civilian Champion JOHN GARRISON for a 1594-115X over Hinkle's 1593-107X.

George Stidworthy, passing thru enroute to N.J. and Perry, declared: "These Eastern conditions are beyond me." He feels that there are two entirely different types of shooting involved between the East and West. True! But I suggest that the subject could be expanded upon — and, invite comments. It didn't take George long to attune again to Eastern conditions. Quite a profitable warm-up.

After taking the 50-yd any — 400-38X, and the meter any — 400-39X, Stidworthy's 400-35X finished out of the money in the Dewar, which went to Kendall's 400-37X. Hinkle focused on the X-ring at 100-yds and took it (the match) — 400-36X, for his second Regional 1600 in 3 weeks. What pleased him most was "having the last laugh over Pres Kendall for a change". They have a fierce friendly rivalry going for them, but now it's

(Next page please)



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Kendall's turn to take up the gauntlet. **Any Sight Aggregate:** Hinkle — 1600-143X; Kendall — 1600-138X. Stidworthy lost a point at 100 which perhaps prompted his comments. It isn't often that he or anyone wins half of the individual matches to finish 4th in the Grand!

Jim Hinkle became **Regional Champ** via a very fine 3193-250X, defeating **John Garrison's** 3192-251X by a narrow margin. Hinkle shot a 40X with Eley; Garrison's rifle is one of Kenyon's finest products.

Pres Kendall ranked 3rd — 3191-265X, as his brother-in-law, Lt. James W. Boddie, Jr., USA, won Expert honors for his 3178-200X . . . a prelude to becoming National Expert Class Champion at Perry. Jim, Jr., incidentally, outshot his Dad, Lt. Col. James W. Boddie, USAF, Ret., by 4 points and 1 X.

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Annexing the Regional **Junior** title with a creditable 3180-195X was **Ronald Coleman**, of Decatur, Ga., who has made exceptional progress in his two years of shooting. His younger brother, Robert, took the top Marksman award for a 3137-152X.

Jim Hinkle was very proud of his 11-year-old son, Stephen, competing for the very first time, as "he was cool as could be and didn't make the normal mistakes of cross-firing, etc., that most new shooters make."

A new National Service Record was produced by the "Firing Majors" — **Jim Hinkle** and **Pres Kendall** — in an 800-75X display of teamwork in the 2-man Dewar any. Camaraderie through it all.

* * *

What better way to spend Labor Day weekend than working on a winning score? And, that's exactly what **THOMAS H. GUERIN** decided after coming from behind to regain the **Arizona Smallbore Prone** title in Prescott. Tom was primed for this one. A new Atkinson barrel, fitted by Kenyon on his BSA Mk III, had restored his confidence. Then, he had a bad meter match with irons.

Meanwhile, 18-year-old **Lee Smith**, of Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., was putting on a stellar performance. He had won the Metallic Aggregate with a sizzling 1598-86X, a new range record, before any of the big names knew what hit them. That "natural born brown-eyed iron sight shooter", **Robert E. Boydston**, placed second with 4 down and 104X's. Major Bruce A. Meredith, USA, 1967 National Prone Champion, had 1595-97X for 3rd, as Guerin followed with 1594-118X, and William T. Atkinson scored 1592-106X for 5th place.

It was a "sweet victory" for **Tom Guerin** when he won the **Any Sight Aggregate** by an X over "1600 King" **George Stidworthy**. It was 1600-135X to 1600-134X, which gave Stidworthy a tally of 28 1600's. Tom considers that any time anyone can beat George with scope, the victory is "sweet". He used the DeSimone scope for this new range record. Atkinson, who placed 3rd with 1599-128X, lost his possible due to a blooper. Bill Stephens, of Sacramento, Calif., had 1599-125X, and Boydston, 1598-128X. Bill Stephens' "windmills" are selling like hotcakes. There were quite a few on the line. Must check on them when I see Bill.

Young **Lee Smith** was understandably nervous on the scope day. It was his first experience as a big winner. Still, he shot creditably. In fact, had he won his challenge on a close one at 50 meters any, the Grand

Aggregate would have been his. **Tom Guerin** was pulling for him and consoled him when he didn't get the point. Tom installed the Kenyon trigger in Lee's 52-C.

To overcome a 4-point deficit, Guerin had to really bear down. And, what a nip 'n' tuck game with Boydston, his partner in a new shooting supply business! Not that it's unusual. When Herb Hollister won the 1968 Western Wildcats 6400, it was only by X's over Boydston and Guerin. At the Fresno regional, Bob Perkins' 322 outclassed Guerin and Boydston, who were separated by a single X. Both are BSA shooters.

Final statistics read: Guerin — 3194-253X — Open Champ; Boydston — 3194-232X; Smith — 3194-210X; Meredith — 3193-217X; Resident Champion — Bill Atkinson — 3191-234X; Junior Champion — Debbie Hicks — 3170-184X.

Following the Saturday night dinner, George Stidworthy arranged a "Shooting Clinic". A panel, composed of Bruce Meredith, Tom Guerin, Bob Boydston, and Debbie Hicks, answered questions from the floor. More such sessions would be helpful. Still, for each question, there were 3 or 4 different opinions — which prompted Tom Guerin to observe, "Just proves that there is no pat formula for this game!"

* * *

The Stidworthys always put on a good show and smoothly-conducted operation at the Prescott Sportsmen's Club — such as their 6400 tournament earlier in the summer. Interesting, too. It was so close that the lead see-sawed during the 4 days.

Bill Grater took the Thurs. Iron Agg. — 1595-101X . . . **Herb Hollister** rallied with a 1596-137X Any Sight victory on Friday. The Thurs.-Fri. Agg. was Grater's — 3189-227X over Stidworthy's 3186-225X. Hollister was 3rd with 3185-233X.

Hollister was in peak form and was again winner on Sat. with a 1593-120X Iron Agg. Following was Tom Guerin's 1595-111X. The Sunday Any Sight Agg. went to Stidworthy's 1599-148X. The **Any Sight Championship** was Hollister's — 3195-278X; Stidworthy — 3193-279X.

When the preliminary bulletin was posted, it merely added to the confusion. 69-year-old Herb Hollister was out in front by 33 X's. Confident that he had another point coming, Grater challenged his meter score and won. The end result was **BILL GRATER** — 6378-461X; **Hollister** — 6377-494X; **Stidworthy** — 6371-469X; **Harlon Carter** — 6367-418X.

Letters

M. H. WALKER
Technical Editor

TO and FROM

WIND FLAGS

I thought some of the readers of P.S. might benefit from my recent construction of a simple but effective wind flag.

At a recent shoot I was told that the various wind flags found down range were for the most part, flags which belonged to individuals—each flag being placed by the competitor where it (flag) could be readily seen. I observed that most of the flags were within 25 yds. of the firing line and just slightly to the left of the shooter—apparently so that a right-handed shooter could observe the flag with the left eye while remaining in a position ready to shoot.

Deciding that I too needed my own wind flag for use at matches as well as practice at home I began to build one. I found that a jointed cleaning rod with swivel tip allows the fin on the flag to turn quite easily. I used only the last section of the cleaning rod and taped this section to a long metal pole which is driven into the ground. A piece of coat hanger wire was pushed into the end of the swivel where a brush would normally screw. The coat hanger wire was then bent out at right angles to the pole and a cardboard fin was attached. A brightly colored piece of tape (flexible) was attached to the front end of the fin. I have found that the fin usually shows an accurate indication of wind direction and the tape streamer shows intensity.

Also, it seems that this type of flag is superior to the piece of cloth striping merely hung from a pole or target backer.

I hope some other readers might submit their views and wind flag designs.

Sincerely,

Charlie Baxter
Rt. 1, Box 514A
Denton, Texas

* * *

Thanks for your suggestion on wind flags. It sounds like one of the best suggestions on this subject.

It seems we will need to pay more attention to the wind flag as a part

of the shooter's equipment. Most ranges would find it difficult to satisfy all shooters.

The cleaning rod with swivel is a natural for this purpose. I'm planning to carry some to the Eastern Regionals.

M. H. Walker

.222 TWO MAN BULL SESSION

Last spring I asked you for the name of someone who might be willing to take the time and trouble to verbally coach me on making quarter inch groups with my .222. April 25 you kindly offered to answer my questions.

The lapse of time since then, without any reply from me, should not be construed as a lack of interest. Far from it. In those four months I have pursued this goal at least weekly, but the press of long hours at regular work has prevented consolidating my questions and composing the letter—until now.

To date, here is the background:

About 1000 plus shots through my .222. It is a Shilen, heavy match select stainless barrel, sleeved and with a .248" neck. It is equipped with a Remington 600 action and Canjar trigger, mounted in Shilen's heavy stock and sighted with a B&L 6-24X-Kuharsky rear mount.

Shooting is done from a Beecher stand with flat, rosin-coated bag. Rabbit-ear rear bag with talcum. Crosshair is centered on circle of standard bench rest target. Cases and chamber are kept wiped dry. Bore is scrubbed with Hoppe's every 10 rounds.

Two sets of W-W cases have been neck turned on a heavy lathe. 30 cases are .2470" and 20 are .2482". The latter were lapped to this size for a push fit. BLC-2, 24.0 to 25.5 grains through the RCBS measure. Remington 7½ primers, Sierra 53-BR's. Bullets are spun on a Hart indicator with very few found over .0004" runout. Seated with a Wilson tool. .2470" cases necked in a Wilson tool. No cases show any sign of fatigue—after some 30 loadings.

Bullets seated varying from touching rifling to .005" back. Flash holes a uniform .081".

I realize wind and mirage sensitivity are large factors with the .222 at 100 yards. Some Sunday mornings have gotten up before breakfast and got ahead of the wind at our local range. Still, groups are not consistent.

Cases are kept segregated and shot in increments of five. It seems some groups of cases will out-perform others. Yet the week following a 1/4" group with a given set, they will open up to 3/4", with no set pattern I can discover. Enlargement can be vertical as well as horizontal. Wind may have something to do with it. Incidentally, if the wind is above 10 I do not shoot the .222 that day. Most of our winds are 6 o'clock fish-tails.

Here is a too-large set of "questions"—your opinions will be valuable as are your writings in P.S.:

Importance of bullet seating—touch rifling or set back.

Remington 7½'s in Lachmiller tool go from a diameter of flat top of .028" to .035" after seating with easy but firm pressure. What does Remington and/or you say about these primers—firm or crushed?

Actual .222 case length—1.692" or 1.700". Have seen both in print.

Flash hole from .078" to .081" OK? After drilling to this size I use a .0805" straight reamer for cleaning residue.

Routine for selection of new cases—weight tolerance, flash hole, centering, etc. I find W-W and Remington .222 and .243 cases extremely uniform.

Your technique for first-firing new cases—reduced, moderate of maximum load? Do you believe taping at head and oiling with reduced load is good, or a waste of time?

Have you tried or heard of anyone trying an ultrasonic cleaner for cases? So far have cleaned no case interiors except brass brush in case necks.

Your opinion on taper reaming of neck vs. straight—for uniform bullet release, and centering.

Neck sizing vs. full length.

Importance of mouth squareness, even if case is short.

Once tried 22 grains of Reloder 7 with everything else the same as previous loads. Pockets expanded a

(Next page please)

little and recoil heavier, yet 22 grains is "supposed" to be in middle bracket.

Removing copper wash from bore (lands only). Is it important to remove? If so, what method—28% ammonia on wet patch and scrubbed or pumped into bore—or JB cleaner?

Note your previous letter in PS on problems with B&L. Do you believe fixing scope to front ring to prevent any recoil would harm scope, ring or block? This on 13 pound .222.

There have been so very many different, and divergent, techniques and wrinkles for accuracy in PS for past two years that I get confused. Am I alone?

Sincerely,

Erik Miller
3680 Dixie Canyon Ave.
Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403

* * *

Your set of questions on the .222 would actually require a book and many dollars of research expense to answer. First, let me ask you a question. Have you ever shot an aggregate of five 5-shot groups smaller than about .35"? If you have, there is obviously nothing wrong with your rifle, your scope, your loading methods, or your holding. Unless you have superior methods of selection to the ones I am acquainted with, the 53-grain hollow point bench rest bullets are not capable of doing much better than this. If you have fired such an aggregate under selected conditions, your problem is one of mirage and wind. These subjects have been covered several times in Precision Shooting and no doubt will be covered again.

The bulk of the bench rest shooters in this area seat their 22 bullets so that they clear the throat of the rifle by some very small amount, possibly .005 - .015". Primers should be seated flush with the case base to approximately .001" under. This is best done with a tool which has a stop bushing inserted around the primer bushing. The bushing prevents the punch from traveling much beyond the base of the case. Any extra force applied merely increases the force of the

bushing against the base of the case but does not allow crushing of the primer.

The specified maximum case length for the .222 is 1.700". Cases shorter than this by .010" would certainly not have an effect on accuracy.

Most bench rest shooters examine the flash holes for size by appearance only and make no effort to gain additional uniformity.

Although there has been a rash of case weighing at various times, I know very few shooters in the top brackets here who weigh cases. In the .222 I load the standard accuracy load in my rifles of 21 grains of 4198 for the first firing.

Many shooters clean their cases by wiping with Hoppe's on the exterior and clean the case mouth with a brush. As far as I know, no one has tried or proposed an ultrasonic cleaner for this purpose.

Those who feel that neck uniformity is important generally turn the necks on the exterior with either a tool for this purpose or in a lathe. Very few attempt to ream the case neck inside as this does not improve uniformity.

Most bench rest shooters neck size only even though they may use a full length die such as the Wilson and others. The full length in this case is one which only provides a guiding of the body and not actual reduction in size.

Many shooters feel that case mouth squareness is important. I have not been able to prove this to my own satisfaction. However, I do not like cases which are visibly out of square.

22 grains of Reloder 7 is obviously too hot for your rifle. Expansion of primer pockets is an infallible sign. Many recommended handbook loads must have been arrived at with worn out rifles.

It is not necessary to remove copper wash only from the bore. Regular brass brush cleaning with Hoppe's or equivalent is necessary but nothing more. If ammonia dope or JB cleaner is required to remove metal fouling in a bench rest rifle, then it is quite likely that the barrel

is not adequate for bench rest competition. However, if it is in this condition, it could have been caused by previous neglect.

On a 13-pound .222 my opinion is that the B & L could be fastened permanently, but I would recommend getting Bausch & Lomb's opinion.

M. H. Walker

300 YD. HEAVY BENCH RIFLE

I am interested in a 300 yd. bench rifle. What do you suggest?

T. E. Morgan
Box 2233
Bethlehem, Pa. 18010

* * *

At the present time, with the availability of 168-grain Hollow Point Boat-tail in 30 caliber, I would recommend the .308 in Remington Model 40XB, preferably heavy stainless steel barrel, single shot. If you are thinking in the heavy gun class, a heavier barrel and a sleeved receiver would be desirable.

M. H. Walker

POWDER - MIRAGE SPORTERS - SCOPES

I have several questions I would like to ask. I'll try to keep them as brief as possible.

First of all, based on your experience, what powders do you find most accurate for the .222 class rifle? Since BLC 1 is no longer available, would you consider the lot 2 as good? The last match I attended (Iowa Falls) I noticed a few of the shooters were using RL 11 and H-380, some of the old timers with their BLC 1, and one fellow was using 4198. As far as I could determine, my wife and I were the only ones using BLC 2. Our load was 23 gr. RWS primed and with Sierra BR bullets. I was shooting a Baucher Hart w/.244 chamber .2241 bbl. and the wife was using a 40X Rem. bbl. with the same tight neck chamber, .2241 dia. on these subjects. Since my wife and I are both newcomers to this stool shooting game, the questions that pop up are unusual, but I guess experience is the best teacher. In our part of the country, the nearest bench shooters live about 50 miles from us; our gunsmith, H. G. Baucher, about 60 miles, so you can see we do most of our practice by ourselves. Probably our biggest problem is the 200 yd. mirage—but I'm afraid it would take a book to explain that one. And one hell of

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a lot of practice. Barrel length on both guns is 23.5.

Question No. 2: At this time what do you consider the best caliber for the Sporter Class? 6x47? .308?

And one more; what is your opinion on the spring loaded scope return as opposed to the manual return?

I would certainly appreciate hearing any comments you might have. So, hope to hear from you soon.

Good shooting—

Jack L. Haysen
406 E. South St.
Richmond, Mo.

* * *

If you have been reading Precision Shooting regularly you have probably noticed that the bulk of the shooters in the east, and the majority also in the west, are using 4198 in the .222. The standard load ranges from 20.5 to 21 grains with Sierra 53-grain hollow points or equivalent. It is necessary to use Remington #7 1/2 primers with this load as most other primers are too weak to stand the pressure and cause discing out over the firing pin hole. Those who are using Ball C2 are using as much as 26 grains so I would say that your load may be somewhat light.

Mirage and wind problems were covered in a reprint of an early article in a recent issue of Precision Shooting. I believe it covered the subject about as well as it can be covered.

A few young shooters are using the .308 10-1/2 lb. rifles in the Sporter Class. Wally Hart and Jim Stekl are two who are always in the top brackets. With 168 grain hollow point boat-tail bullets the .308 is capable of obtaining superior accuracy but not many shooters are capable of handling the recoil from a 10-1/2 lb. rifle. I personally prefer the 6x47 although, in general, accurate bullets for the 6mm are difficult to obtain.

Spring tension through the front mount to the barrel, when the scope is mounted in this manner, seems to affect accuracy. For this reason most bench rest shooters prefer to return the scope manually.

With present day powders and bullets it is necessary to clean with a solvent and wire brush regularly. The majority of shooters I know clean after every relay.

M. H. Walker

WIND DRIFT

I would like to make up a center-fire free rifle. This will be shot at 100 and 200 yds. Which do you feel would be better: .308 or 6x47 or 6mm. Int.? How much difference would the wind drift between the 168 .30 cal. and 6mm. be?

Thank you for your help.

Larry P. Spoden

P.S. Enjoy reading .22 cal. and 300 meter articles about equipment used by the top shooters.

* * *

Mr. Larry P. Spoden
552 West Indian Trail
Aurora, Illinois 60506

Dear Mr. Spoden:

The .308 or 7.62 Nato is by far the most popular 300 meter International Match rifle at the present time. If you feel that the recoil of the .308 would be a detriment, the 6mm Remington or the 6mm International would probably be the next best choice although top grade bullets for the 6mm are difficult to obtain.

The calculated wind drift for the 168-grain hollow point boat-tail 30 caliber at 2600 ft/sec. is roughly two-thirds that of the 85-grain hollow point boat-tail 6mm bullet. The calculated wind drift is not always a good criterion as rifles giving poor accuracy will have more drift than those giving good accuracy. The 168-grain hollow point boat-tail 30 caliber is probably the most accurate commercial bullet available at the present time.

If recoil does not bother you, the .308 would obviously be the best choice.

Sincerely,
M. H. Walker

OBSERVATION ON HEAVY BENCH, VARMIN T AND HUNTER

Dear Mr. Walker:

I hope all members read and digested your remarks in the February number on the serious present, and likely worse future, states of bench-rest competition. There can be no doubt that the remedy does indeed lie in increased membership.

Probably a relatively new member should keep his mouth shut on these matters until others have had their say, but you did invite comment, and the editor and yourself do have the choice as to whether or not you print it!

First, then, with regard to bench-rest shooting with the heavy rifles, off rests of all kinds. The numbers of shooters now involved suggests we have reached a point where the participants have been whittled down to those keen souls willing to keep at it, even if the record groups will only be reduced by a thou., or two, at a time if at all, just providing their average performance gets better and is telling them something about rifle behavior, powder/primer behavior, bullet behavior, or the combination of all these things. The attention that has been paid in recent years to the varmint/sporter classes has meant that the performance in these classes has crept up on that of the heavy guns, and so taken away some of the glamour of the latter. Conversely, I believe that if some accuracy breakthrough can be achieved in the heavy guns (taking advantage, obviously, of unrestricted weight, stocking, and barrel size, or all of these), so that the differential of their performance and that of the varmint/sporter classes is larger, and therefore obvious to everyone, then there will be a greater number of people shooting the heavy rifles for the satisfaction and reward that will then be easily apparent.

I believe that what may be keeping some of the people out of the varmint/sporter games is possibly the necessity to buy three rifles to compete in these games, where, based on performance, only one rifle may be justified. Let me explain what I mean. A quick scanning of results in recent varmint/sporter matches reveals that there may be no significant difference at all in the accuracy results in the Heavy Varmint, Light Varmint and Sporter classes. If there isn't, then shouldn't they be united in one class? This would then be a class based on performance and not on rather arbitrary weight and caliber limits. These seem to have proved insufficient to produce differences in potential performance, but quite sufficient to triple the cost for rifles to those shooters who like to compete using "conventional" rifles rather than the heavy bench-rest guns. My suggestion is for one class having the present Heavy Varmint restrictions, and to drop the Light Varmint and Sporter classes.

The Hunter Rifle class will not, I venture to suggest, recruit hunters shooting the rifles they hunt with, on any lasting or long-term basis. Hunters are not competitive riflemen, nor do they belong to the accuracy-for-its-own-sake group. If the

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Hunter class is retained I suggest it will eventually end up as the same bunch of bench-rest shooters shooting rifles built specially to take full advantage of the regulations; and this is not going to help the Association one bit.

Having said all of which, you are due something constructive. There is a group of riflemen, competition-minded, users of center-fire rifles, and very interested in accuracy, that remains as a reservoir the bench-rest game has never tapped. These are the users of the NRA Match Rifle in the National Match and various Regional courses, and of the "Any" rifle, the bullgun, in 1000 yard competition. There should, I suggest, be bench-rest events for these rifles, labeled simply "NRA Match Rifle" and "NRA Any Rifle", the regulations for the rifles being exactly as the NRA lays them down. Matches for both classes of rifles should be shot off sandbags at a standard range of 200 yards, for the Match Rifles 3 X 10 shots and 1 X 20 shot, for the Any Rifles 2 X 20 shots. It is unlikely that the best loads for NRA competition will also be the best for these suggested NBRSA competitions with the same rifles (this applies particularly to 1000 yard bullgun ammunition) but there could be no objection to the shooting of any safe handload in these rifles.

And how to stop those jokers who will read the rather loose specifications for the NRA Match and NRA Any Rifles, and who will then proceed to have rifles built specifically to win off the bench and which will be totally unsuitable, and probably unusable, for the original NRA

games? Well, there may be a simple remedy for that. Before a rifle could be used in bench-rest competition for NRA Match or NRA Any rifle it would have to be accompanied by a certificate that it had been used in active competition over the appropriate NRA courses of fire at least, say, three times over the past two years (National Match course, the Regional courses, the President's Match course, or the National Long Range courses for NRA Match rifles, the 1000 yard slow fire Prone courses for the bullguns). The certificate would have to be signed by a local NRA representative and by the three range officers concerned.

This would ensure that we were getting up-to-date rifles, built for the NRA rules, entered in bench-rest competition, and not specially built "rule testers". I have not said who will shoot these NRA classes of rifles. I believe it would be the same shooters who shoot them in NRA competitions

Worth a trial? Perhaps other members, would give their opinions. There may, of course, be factors involved that I don't know of, or haven't thought of.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,
John E. Brindle

* * *

Mr. John E. Brindle
2819 Lakeview Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
Canada

Dear Mr. Brindle:

Although I may not agree with all the details of your letter of April 30th, I certainly do agree in principle.

Many attempts have been made to eliminate at least one of the Varmint Classes without notable success and it is unlikely that success will be achieved quickly in this area. However, there are several shooters entering all classes with one rifle which fits the Sporter Class rules, and as a consequence, fits all the other rules.

Thank you very much for your suggestions. It is hoped we can act on some of them in the future.

Sincerely,
M. H. Walker

BULLET & GUN TALK

Dear Mr. Walker:

Thank you for your letter of April 1st. This information was most helpful. Answers to letters I have writ-

ten to manufacturers confirm your statement that no suitable .25 caliber bullets or jackets are available for serious bench-rest work. In view of this, I suppose the logical thing is to go to a .22 or 6mm.

Possibly you could help me with another matter, as you probably had some influence on its design. Is the action of the model 788 Remington rifle suitable for use as a bench-rest action? I am mainly concerned with the light varmint class. I have never had one out of the stock, but all reports I have read state that the 788 is a very strong action with extremely fast lock time. Also, the ejector opening is small and there seems to be a minimum of cutouts.

Due probably to the newness of this rifle, I haven't been able to come up with much information, especially about the availability of suitable triggers.

I would also like to know if there are any other restrictions than a total weight limit of 10½ lbs. for a rifle to meet official NBRSA light varmint specifications.

The above information would be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Yours truly,
Kerry Wright

* * *

Mr. Kerry Wright
11767-79A Avenue
North Delta, B. C.
Canada

Dear Mr. Wright:

It is suggested that you purchase a NBRSA Rule Book from Mrs. Bernice McMullen and also read the minutes of the NBRSA Directors' Meeting in the December 1967 issue of Precision Shooting.

Barrel diameters are limited to .9" at the muzzle of a 29-inch barrel measured from the bolt face and 1.25" at the breech out to 5 inches from the bolt face. Blocks or sleeves are allowed to extend 4 inches forward of the bolt face.

It is suggested that you write Paul J. Hart, RFD #2, Lafayette, New York 13084, for information regarding the suitability of the M/788 action for the light bench rest classes. He reports good results with the action and, with only minor touch up of the trigger, a very satisfactory trigger pull.

Sincerely,
M. H. Walker

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QUIET LONG RANGE VARMINTER

I have a couple of questions in relation to varmint calibers. I am hoping that you can answer them.

First, which of the following is the best for long range varmint shooting — .223 Rem., .224 Rem. Magnum, .225 Winchester, 22-250, or the .243 Winchester?

Second, which in relation to sound is a quieter caliber, the 22/250 or the .243 Win?

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Michael Acconcia
765 - 40th St.
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11232

* * *

Given the choice of calibers you list I would choose the .22-250 or .222 Magnum if the report is important.

Since you have not specified the range, I assume you will not expect to do much shooting at varmints beyond 400 yards. Actually, 350 yards is a good maximum with any caliber if you expect to make hits reasonably often. A few shooters specify 1000 yards as long range but the frequency of hits is probably not higher than 1 in 20. The best Magnum .30s, 7mms and 6.5s are required for this shooting.

Sincerely,
M. H. Walker

BAG RESTS AND RETICULES

Some time ago you wrote an article which appeared in **Precision Shooting** which has caused me to wonder a bit. The article was concerning the use of sand box rests. Since I am a relatively new member of the bench rest clan, there are many questions I would like to ask, but for now we will try to confine it to the importance of the rests and placement on the rests.

I fired in my first registered match recently at the Mill Creek gun club in Kansas City, Kansas. Out of the twenty or so shooters in the heavy varmint class I think I placed about 8th with a grand aggregate of a .5703 and winning one 100 yard match with a .248. I certainly didn't set any records but I'm afraid I have been bitten by the bug, but good!! Now I am trying to profit by my errors.

Just how important is the placement of the rifle on the bags? At the time I was using a 25 pound shot sack with three five pound shot sacks

for the rear rest and a five pound shot sack on the front pedestal. Vertical shot groupings seemed to be the order of the day for me. After every shot I would have to fight to get the rifle back on target. Just how important is this return to battery bit? I would be on a target three or four positions down. Certainly there must be some error involved in re-positioning the rifle after each shot. But can it be measured in inches? There is so much to this game that actually can't be proven; it's just theory alone. For example, if something is done according to a set rule it should perform accordingly, such as the measuring of flash holes, weighing cases, spinning bullets, etc. I understand that one operation done alone would probably not show up on paper, but the combination of all should!

My rifle is a heavy barrel 40x.222 ss. I had it re-chambered by H. G. Bancher to the .244 neck and minimum body dimensions. Also had the action and about three inches of the barrel set in Devcon (barrel shortened to 24 inches). I'm using the B. & L. 6-24 scope and standard mounts. I used RWS primers, 53 grain Sierra bench rest bullets. Like I mentioned before my groups were plagued with verticle. This could have been mirage problems but no one else seemed to be having that problem. So if you can offer any advice or assistance it would certainly be appreciated.

I plan to go to the Lyman Super Target Spot 26x. What is your opinion on the 1/8 minute dot as opposed to the fine cross hair?

Jack Hayson
406 E. South Street
Richmond, Missouri 64085

* * *

My experience with lead shot filled bags for rifle rests is not good. The weight of the bags alone prevents the freedom in movement that is necessary to secure alignment on the target. In addition, they are so hard, at least in my experience, that they surely must have some detrimental effect on accuracy, particularly if the rifle is held with any great amount of pressure.

The majority of the competitors in the Varmint Classes of bench rest are using leather bags filled with clean white sand, usually obtainable at the nearest lumber supply. Many use bags of the Basil Tuller type and reduce the friction on the bags by adding talcum powder.

The .222 and other .22's of this approximate capacity do not give large

deflection for different methods of holding mainly because the recoil is relatively light. However, they do give some deflection, as you can prove to your own satisfaction by shooting the rifle firmly held and then alternately letting the rifle recoil freely without exerting any pressure except on the trigger. My own tests under these conditions indicate that deflection on target up to 3/8" is probable.

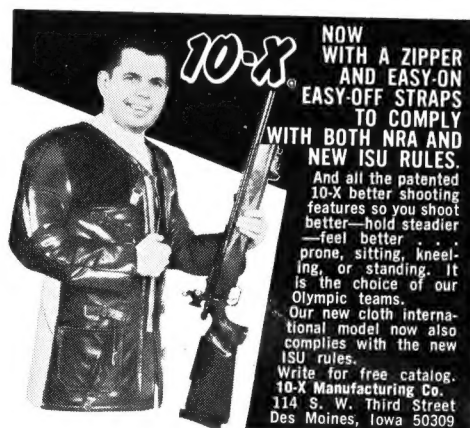
At the present time the scope I personally prefer is Lyman Super Targetspot 20X with extra fine cross hairs and Unertl mounts. The reticule is purely a personal preference. If you find that shooting a dot is more appealing to you, then obviously it will help your shooting. Any increase in confidence in your shooting combination is bound to reduce the group size. Many shooters increase their confidence by weighing cases, powder, and doing many other small things, because it increases their confidence in their combination. Although there may not be a scientific basis for some of these items, if the shooter believes that it makes him shoot better, it will.

Sincerely,
M. H. Walker

Please Mention

Precision SHOOTING

When Answering Advertisements



10-X NOW WITH A ZIPPER AND EASY-ON EASY-OFF STRAPS TO COMPLY WITH BOTH NRA AND NEW ISU RULES. And all the patented 10-X better shooting features so you shoot better—hold steadier—feel better—prone, sitting, kneeling, or standing. It is the choice of our Olympic teams. Our new cloth international model now also complies with the new ISU rules. Write for free catalog. 10-X Manufacturing Co. 114 S. W. Third Street Des Moines, Iowa 50309

ALL VARMINT

Eastern Regional Championships

August 16, 17, 18

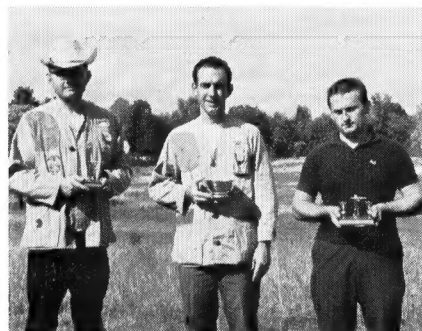
SOUTH CREEK ROD & GUN CLUB

Jack Deming won the Harry Bente Memorial Trophy contributed by Norm Farr. He used .222 40X Rem., Hart barrel, 20.7 gr. 4198 powder, home made 51.7 gr. B&A bullets, and shot a .291 group at 100 yds. in a five shot match.

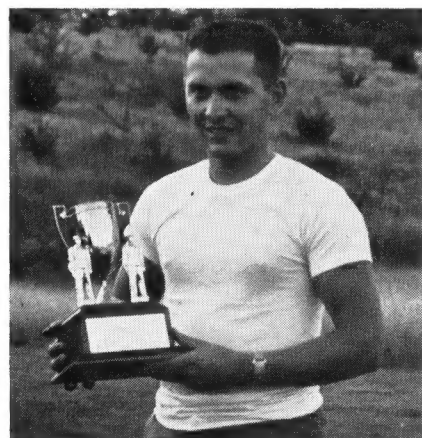
The top ten shooters in each class are:



Heavy Varmint Agg. Winners, left to right — Jerry Arnold, Wally Hart, Bill Dunn.



Sporter Agg. Winners, left to right—Bill Dunn, Jim Stekl, Bob White.



Jack Deming

Heavy Varmint

1. Wallace Hart	.4059
2. Jerry Arnold	.4395
3. Bill Dunn	.4521
4. M. H. Walker	.4767
5. Charles Lawley	.4788
6. Jack Deming	.4817
7. Ted Carden	.4955
8. Hilda Cork	.5077
9. Guy Green	.5081
10. Omar Rinehart	.5099

Sporter

1. James Stekl	.4323
2. Bob White	.5050
3. Bill Dunn	.5308
4. Mike Walker	.5470
5. W. Hart	.5510
6. Richard Otis	.5516
7. Leo Stannard	.5544
8. Ira Farnsworth	.5567
9. Bob Hart	.5599
10. Richard Hall	.5602

Light Varmint

1. M. Walker	.4205
2. J. Stekl	.4295
3. B. Hart	.5088
4. W. Hart	.5284
5. J. Arnold	.5393
6. R. Otis	.5540
7. A. Glover	.5721
8. O. Rinehart	.5864
9. Terry Detsch	.5864
10. Bob White	.5894

3-Gun Aggregate

1. James Stekl	.4799
2. Mike Walker	.4814
3. Wallace Hart	.4951
4. Robert White	.5514
5. Robert Hart	.5627
6. Marlin Bassett	.5661
7. Richard Otis	.5770
8. Gerald Arnold	.5787
9. Arthur Glover	.5938
10. Ira Farnsworth	.6127

MCKINLEY BENCH REST SHOOTERS

MATCH RESULTS

AUGUST 30, 1968

MATCH #12

Match #1		
Davidson	50-5x	.608
Anderson	50-5x	.625
Schall	50-5x	.756
Griffith	50-5x	.822
Young	50-4x	.781

Match #2		
Schall	50-5x	.767
Davidson	50-5x	.851
Kimes	50-4x	1.001
Triplett	50-4x	1.039
Griffith	50-4x	1.104

Match #3		
Schall	50-5x	.625
Lafferty	50-5x	1.018
Davidson	50-4x	.980
Brogne	50-4x	1.028
Young	50-4x	1.055

Match #4		
Lafferty	50-5x	.500
Schall	50-5x	.560
Anderson	50-5x	.612
Triplett	50-5x	.900
Davidson	50-5x	.918

Match #5		
Davidson	50-5x	.559
Lafferty	50-5x	1.014
Brogne	50-4x	.809
Anderson	50-4x	.870
Schall	50-4x	.885

AGGREGATE STANDING

W. Schall	250-24x	.3613
W. Davidson	250-24x	.3916
J. Anderson	250-21x	.4750
J. Young	250-19x	.5045
C. Griffith	250-19x	.5706
R. Brogne	250-18x	.5044
E. Triplett	250-17x	.5621
W. Kimes	250-16x	.5942
W. Lafferty	249-20x	.4803
R. Augenstein	245-12x	.8772
R. Moser	244-11x	.9028
D. Thomas	241-12x	.8867
A. D. Shite	228-5x	1.0978

Wally Schall had a perfect score going for him until a groan was heard from the bench on the last match. After dropping one x on the last relay he and Walt Davidson tied with 250-24 and Wally won the match with the best MOA.

The present standing for the club awards are as follows: (1) J. Young - 2000 170x; (2) W. Schall - 1999 172x; (3) Davidson - 1998 171x; (4) Triplett - 1995 150x; (5) Brogne - 1986 108x; (6) Spencer - 1964 108x. To qualify for the awards a shooter must have 8 matches for score. As can be seen above only 4 points separate the top four shooters. The above shooters may have more than 8 matches in and the score from the best 8 is taken. In checking over the present standing in with the above match it is noted that we have many shooters needing only one or two matches to qualify in the standing. We have 4 remaining night matches and at least 3 day matches to shoot this year.

BOB MOSER
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A New Standard of Quality In Sporting Ammunition

The introduction of SPEER-DWM Ammunition in the United States offers a new standard of quality in sporting ammunition to the American shooting public. A new standard of quality which is the result of combining the technical knowhow and modern manufacturing methods of

three major munitions and component manufacturers; NWM of Holland, DWM of Karlsruhe, West Germany, and Speer, Inc. of the United States. You will find SPEER-DWM ammunition is precision made from start to finished product. Accuracy, weight uniformity and performance are assured through rigid inspection and strict attention to established procedures of ammunition manufacturing.

The SPEER-DWM line of ammunition for modern sporting rifles is made by NWM in Holland and DWM in West Germany. In every stage of production the most advanced engineering methods known are applied. Automatic inspection equipment is used to maintain a finished product of the highest uniform quality. SPEER-DWM ammunition features two exclusive bullet types of different construction: the TAPERLOK developed in Holland and the HOT CORE developed at Speer, Inc. of Lewiston, Idaho. Both types assure fast expansion after impact, deep penetration, controlled mushrooming and greater weight retention resulting in greater killing power. They are excellent big game hunting bullets. SPEER-DWM cartridge cases are manufactured from virgin brass using modern extrusion techniques. Cases are induction annealed for ideal performance. Test cartridge cases have been reloaded and fired over thirty times with no apparent deterioration of the cases. Powders are especially selected to give maximum performance in modern sporting rifles. American primers are used in manufacture for optimum and uniform ignition even under conditions of extreme temperatures. This combination of selected primers, powders and bullets produces a new standard of quality in sporting ammunition.

DWM metric ammunition is made in West Germany and offers a great variety of calibers and loads. Some are available through no other source. Many odd metric cartridges are still produced by DWM. Owners of European rifles and cartridge collectors will appreciate their availability. The DWM metric calibers are the result of 100 years of specialization in the manufacture of sporting rifle cartridges. During this time much pioneer work was done by DWM in close cooperation with Mauser in the field of ammunition. An example is the development of the "Starkmantel" bullet.

New World Record

By A. H. ANGERMAN, Chairman
NBRSA Measurement Committee

Mr. M. K. Miller, Elizabeth, Pa., fired his way to a new world record for ten shots at 200 yards in the heavy unrestricted rifle class at a registered night shoot July 20, 1968 at Augusta, Ohio.

Miller's 0.298" group edges out the 0.300" record set by Dave Walker on October 21, 1962. NBRSA officers Bonner, Siewert and Whittington had the pleasure of measuring it.

Miller used a 222½ with a Hart action and 26" Hart barrel, gunsmithed by Clyde Yockey and stocked by custom woodworker Miller. His loads of 22.0 grains of 4198, Rem 7½

primers and 53 gr. bullets made by Ralph Pickens were true to the mark. Miller used a 30X Lyman scope and his gun weighed 32 pounds.

Reports are that at the end of about seven shots Miller showed signs of distinct physiological changes. His systolic as well as diastolic blood pressure readings were substantially elevated, his trigger finger began to vibrate erratically and his pulse increased from 76 to 125. Perspiring profusely he persistently poked his pellets precisely! Bravo, how often does one shoot a ten shot 0.298" group at 200 yards?

REED'S RUN RIFLE RANGE Augusta, Ohio

With the weather in our favor on Saturday afternoon and night July 20th our third registered match of the season got under way with 28 shooters participating, 12 Bench Rest, 15 Heavy Varmint and 1 in both classes.

The newcomers at our range this time were John E. Murtland, Marvin A. Knight, and Peter Rechnitzer. Welcome aboard.

We were all thrilled at some of the exciting things that happened at our shoot.

Melvin K. Miller, one of the nicest men in the business, shot a possible world record .285 10 shots at 200 yds.

Karen Kelbly in her first registered match was first in the 200 yd. agg., and second in the Grand in the heavy varmint class.

One of our newcomers, Peter Rechnitzer, came in second in the 200 yd. agg.

John Gallimore took first place in both the 100 yd. and grand aggs., while Dr. Gary Hogsten was second place man in the 100 yd. agg.

Kenneth Gilbert and Melvin Miller won most of the matches and took the agg. at 100 yds. in the bench rest class. At the 200 yds., George Kelbly got to nipping in and was second in the agg.

Ernest Scafuri just kept sneaking along until the "home stretch", where he was first in the last three matches, first in the 200 agg., and first in the grand. All in all, it was quite a day!

HEAVY VARMINT

5-Shot Agg. at 100 yds.

1. John Gallimore, East Liverpool, Ohio	.3684
2. Dr. Gary Hogsten, Chesapeake, Ohio	.4372

5-Shot Agg. at 200 yds.

1. Karen Kelbly, Rittman, Ohio	.3707
2. Peter Rechnitzer, Middleburg Heights, Ohio	.4076

Grand Aggregate

1. John Gallimore	.4064
2. Karen Kelbly	.4173

BENCH REST

10-Shot Agg. at 100 yds.

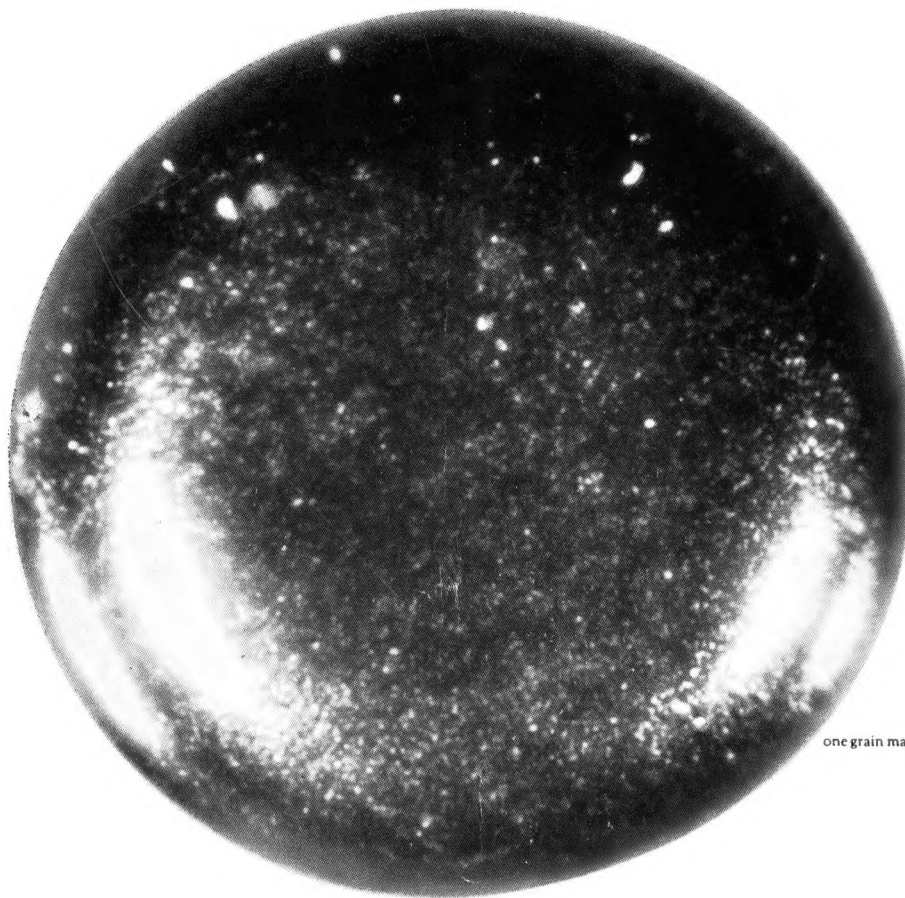
1. Kenneth Gilbert, Parkersburg, West Virginia	.3498
2. Melvin Miller, Elizabeth, Pennsylvania	.3856

10-Shot Agg. at 200 yds.

1. Ernest Scafuri, Detroit, Michigan	.4086
2. George Kelbly, Rittman, Ohio	.4330

GRAND AGGREGATE

1. Ernest Scafuri	.4194
2. Kenneth Gilbert	.4309



one grain magnified 156 times.

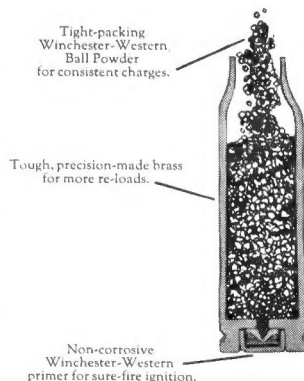
Winchester-Western introduces a well-rounded powder for the rifle handloader.

This is the hottest piece of news for the rifle handloader in years.

We call this new brainchild of ours "Ball Powder" for a very simple reason. It's rounded.

And because it's rounded, it does something more oddly shaped powders have trouble doing.

As any dyed-in-the-wool handloader knows, one of the important things about handloading is getting the powder to cooperate as



it flows through the powder measure.

You've probably already guessed that the uniform size of our ball powder can do wonders in this department. So you can get the same beautifully consistent charges round after round.

There's another nice thing about ball powder that isn't visible to the naked eye.

It has a low chamber temperature. Which means it treats your gun with tender loving care. (And

that can save a diligent shooter a small fortune in the long run.)

But as any handloader knows, a powder is only as good as the components that are used with it.

We assume you already know about the Winchester-Western reputation in this department.

The legendary strength of our brass, the sure-fire dependability of our primers, etc.

And now that you know about our new Ball Powder, you know exactly how to become a well-rounded handloader.

